

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR
1869

CONTENTS.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

Three Pictures of Country Life, from paintings by Alfred Hunt	19, 39, 59
Three Pictures of Wild Flowers, by W. G. Smith, F.L.S.	18, 38, 58

TINTED ILLUSTRATIONS.

Sun Spots	9
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FINE-ART ILLUSTRATIONS.

Forbidden Fruit	43
George I., King of Greece, and his Queen, the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinova of Russia	51
Group in Marble, La Mere	31
Late Sir David Brewster, The	35
"May I go with you?"	47
Mr Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester, Founder of the Whitworth Scholarships of Mechanical Science	23
Once a Year	55
Rival Pets, The	27
Shrimper, A.	15
Telling the Bees	11
Trumpeter, A	7
Young St. George	3

HEADINGS TO CALENDARS: BRITISH FLEET OF 1869.

Bellerophon (The), Heavy Armour-plated Iron Frigate	6	Kings and Queens of England, List of	5
Caledonia, Converted Iron-clad Wooden Frigate	22	Law and University Terms	4
Galatea (The), Unarmoured Wooden Screw Frigate	10	Mohammedan Calendar	4
Pallas (The), Armour-plated Wooden Corvette	30	Officers of State, Her Majesty's Chief	5
Reserve (The), Armour-plated Wooden Sloop	42	Postal Regulations and Rates of Postage	8
Revenge (The), Coast-Guard Ship	54	Prime Ministers of England, List of...	28
Scorpion (The), Armour-plated Iron Turret-Ship	34	Prince of Wales's Household	5
Serapis (The), Iron Troop-Ship	50	Queen and Royal Family, The	5
Terrible (The), Paddle Wooden Steam-Frigate	14	Seasons, Beginnings of the	4
Vigilant (The), Despatch Gun-Boat	46	Sovereign Princes of Europe	28
Warrior (The), Light Armour-plated Iron Frigate	2	Stamps and other Government Duties	12, 13
Wolverine (The), Unarmoured Wooden Corvette	26	Statistics	53

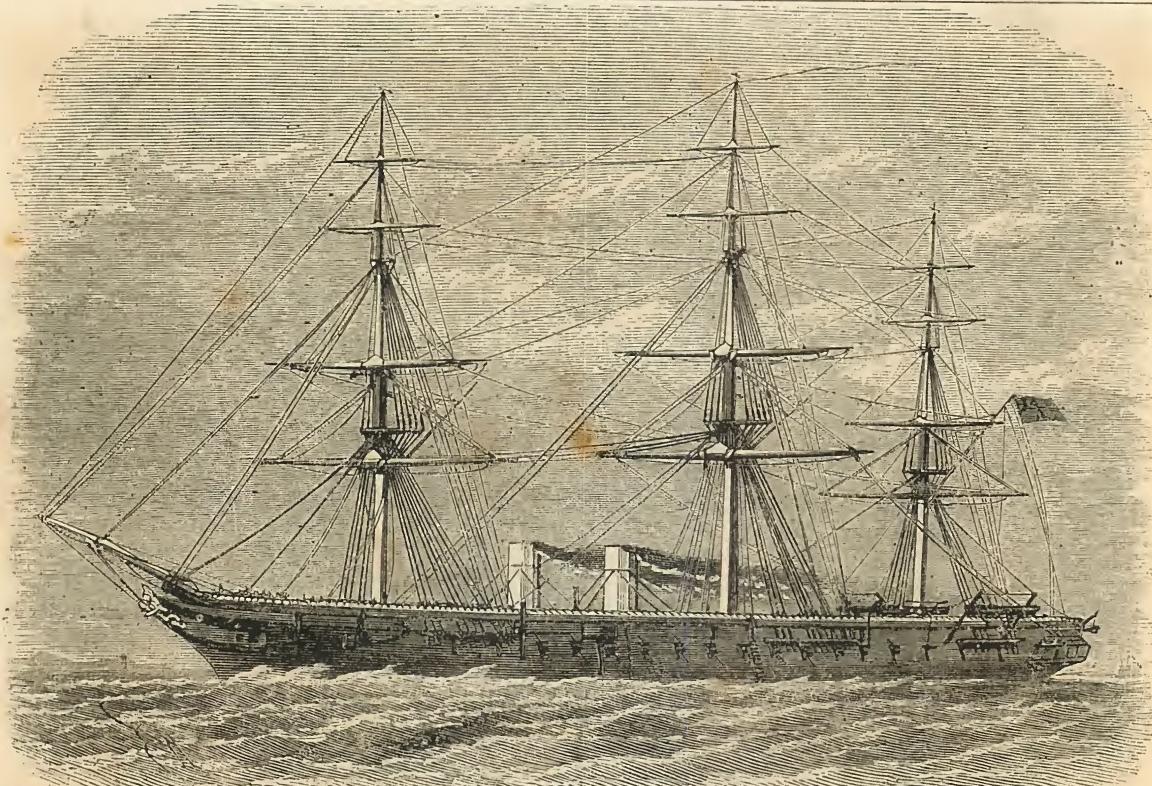
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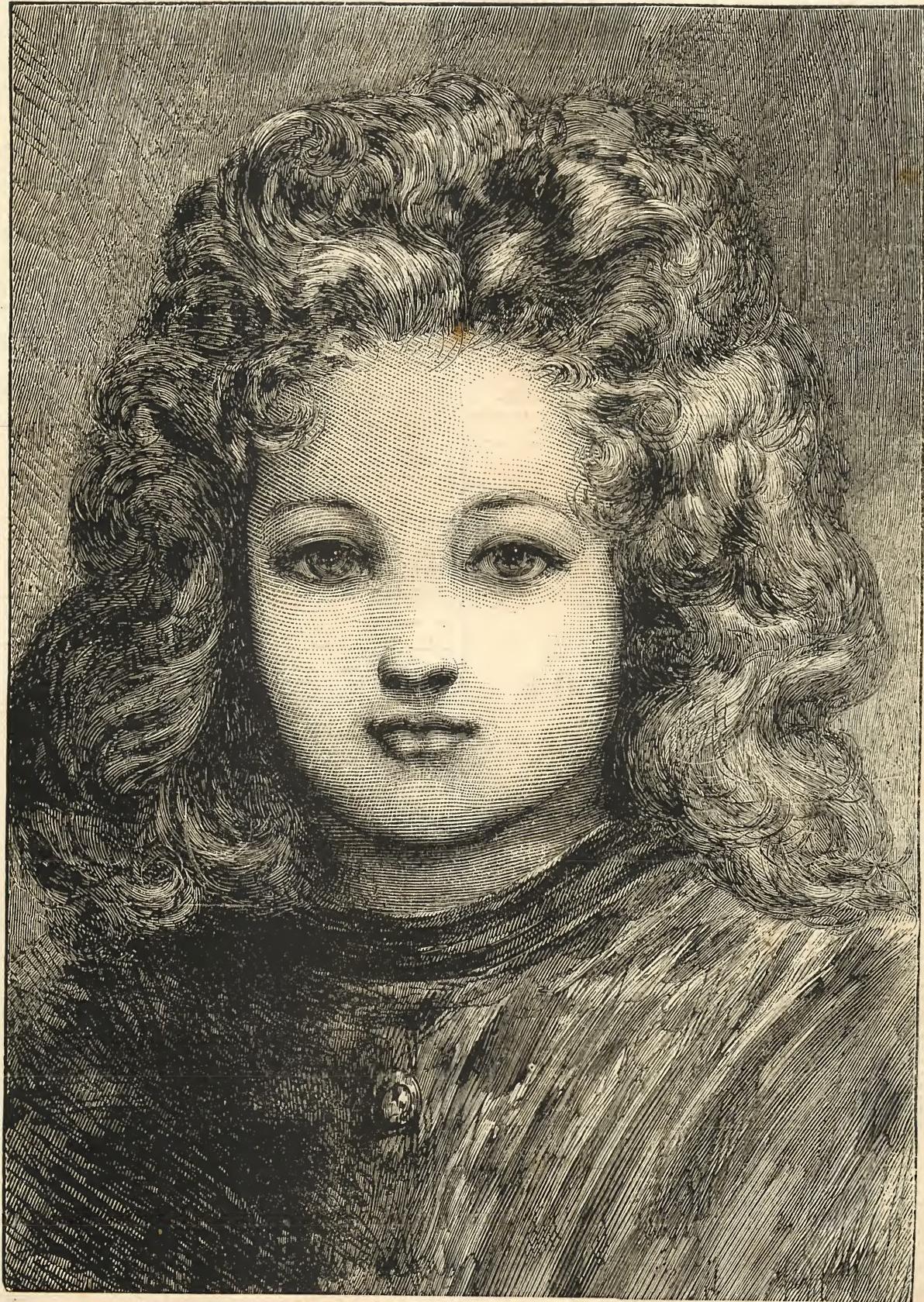
JANUARY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.



LIGHT ARMOUR PLATED IRON FRIGATE, THE WARRIOR.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Aftern.	Morn.	Before Sunrise.	After Sunset.	Moon's Age.	O'Clock.	4	6	8	10	12	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
1	F	Circumcision	8 8	3 58	4 0	8 1	10 2			18								3 46	4 10	0 40	1 2			1	
2	S	General Wolfe born, 1727	8 8	4 26	4 1	9 19	10 35			19								4 32	4 56	1 26	1 48			2	
3	S	2ND SUNDAY AFT. CHRIST.	8 8	4 54	4 2	10 39	11 4			20								5 20	5 46	2 12	2 36			3	
4	M	Amazon steamer burnt at sea, 1852	8 8	5 21	4 3	11 56	11 32			21								6 11	6 36	3 2	3 27			4	
5	Tu	Edward the Confessor died, 1041	8 8	5 48	4 4	Morn.	11 56			○								7 2	7 31	3 52	4 18			5	
6	W	EPIPHANY. Twelfth D.	8 7	6 14	4 6	1 11	Aftern.			23								8 1	8 34	4 47	5 17			6	
7	Th	Calais taken, 1558	8 7	6 40	4 7	2 24	0 48			24								9 9	9 44	5 50	6 25			7	
8	F	Lucian. Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864	8 7	7 6	4 8	3 36	1 19			25								10 20	10 56	7 0	7 36			8	
9	S	Fire Insurance due	8 6	7 31	4 9	4 44	1 53			26								11 31	—	8 12	8 47			9	
10	S	1ST SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY	8 6	7 55	4 10	5 47	2 34			27								0 4	0 32	9 20	9 48			10	
11	M	Hilary Term begins	8 5	8 19	4 11	6 44	3 20			28								0 59	1 23	10 15	10 39			11	
12	Tu	Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, 1559	8 4	8 43	4 13	7 34	4 13			○								1 47	2 8	11 3	11 24			12	
13	W	Cambridge Lent Term begins	8 3	9 5	4 14	8 17	5 10			1								2 29	2 48	11 45	—			13	
14	Th	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 2	9 27	4 16	8 53	6 12			2								3 7	3 24	0 4	0 23			14	
15	F	Sandwich Islands discovered, 1770	8 2	9 48	4 18	9 23	7 14			3								3 42	3 58	0 40	0 58			15	
16	S	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 1	10 9	4 19	9 49	8 18			4								4 14	4 31	1 14	1 30			16	
17	S	2ND SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY	8 0	10 29	4 21	10 12	9 22			5								4 48	5 6	1 47	2 4			17	
18	M	Prisea	7 59	10 48	4 23	10 33	10 25			6								5 23	5 39	2 22	2 39			18	
19	Tu	First English Parliament, 1265	7 58	11 7	4 24	10 54	11 30			7								5 56	6 14	2 55	3 12			19	
20	W	Fabian	7 57	11 24	4 26	11 16	Morn.			8								6 33	6 53	3 30	3 49			20	
21	Th	Agnes	7 56	11 41	4 27	11 40	0 36			○								7 15	7 40	4 9	4 31			21	
22	F	Prince Christian born, 1831	7 55	11 57	4 29	Aftern.	1 42			10								8 9	8 42	4 56	5 25			22	
23	S	W. Pitt died, 1806	7 54	12 12	4 31	0 37	2 52			11								9 17	9 53	5 58	6 33			23	
24	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 53	12 27	4 33	1 15	4 2			12								10 29	11 5	7 9	7 45			24	
25	M	Princess Royal married, 1858	7 51	12 41	4 35	2 4	5 9			13								11 40	—	8 21	8 56			25	
26	W	Sydney, New South Wales, founded, 1788	7 50	12 53	4 37	3 4	6 11			14								0 13	0 43	9 29	9 59			26	
27	W	Prince Frederick of Prussia born, 1858	7 48	13 5	4 39	4 15	7 7			15								1 9	1 34	10 25	10 50			27	
28	Th	Battle of Aliwal, 1846	7 47	13 17	4 40	5 32	7 53			○								1 59	2 23	11 15	11 39			28	
29	F	George III. died, 1820	7 45	13 27	4 41	6 54	8 32			17								2 48	3 12	—	0 4			29	
30	S	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 44	13 37	4 43	8 18	9 5			18								3 34	3 56	0 28	0 50			30	
31	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 43	13 45	4 45	9 38	9 34			19								4 19	4 43	1 12	1 35			31	



"YOUNG ST. GEORGE," BY E. LUNDGREN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1869.

		Gregorian, or New Calendar,	Julian, or Old Calendar.	D. H. M.
Golden Number	...	8	8	
Epact	...	17	XXVIII.	
Solar Cycle	...	2	2	
Roman Indiction	...	12	12	
Dominical Letter	...	C	E	
Septuagesima Sunday	...	Jan. 24	Feb. 16	
Ash Wednesday	...	Feb. 10	March 5	
Easter Sunday	...	March 28	April 20	
Ascension Day	...	May 6	May 29	
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	...	May 16	June 6	
1st Sunday in Advent	...	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	

The year 1869 is the latter part of the 5629th and the beginning of the 5630th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5630 commences on Sept. 6, 1869.

The year 1869 answers to the 6582nd of the Julian Period, to the 2622nd from the foundation of Rome, to the 2645th year of the Olympiads, and to the year 7377-8 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1286 of the Mohammedan Era commences on April 13, 1869; and Ramadán (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Dec. 5, 1869.

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

	1869.	NEW MOON AND FEASTS.
Sebat	1	January 13
Adar	1	February 12
"	13	24
"	14	25
"	15	26
Nisan	1	March 13
"	15	27
"	16	28
"	21	April 2
"	22	3
Yiar	1	" 12
"	18	29
Sivan	1	May 11
"	6	16
"	7	17
Tainuz	1	June 10
"	18	27
Ab	1	July 9
"	10	18
Elul	1	August 8
5630.		
Tisri	1	September 6
"	2	7
"	3	8
"	10	15
"	15	20
"	16	21
"	21	26
"	22	27
"	23	28
Hesvan	1	October 6
Kislev	1	November 5
"	25	29
Tebet	1	December 5
"	10	14
		Those marked with an asterisk (*) are strictly observed.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Year.	Name of Months.	Month begins.
1285.	Ramadán	...
"	Shawal	...
"	Dulkaadah	...
"	Dulhagee	...
1286.	Mulharram	...
"	Saphar	...
"	Rabia	...
"	Latter Rabia	...
"	Gomada	...
"	Latter Gomada	...
"	Rajab	...
"	Schabán	...
"	Ramadán	...

FIXED AND MOBILE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	...	Jan. 6	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 16
Septuagesima Sunday	...	24	Trinity Sunday	23
Quinquagesima—Shrove S.	Feb. 7		Birth of Queen Victoria	24
Ash Wednesday	...	10	Corpus Christi	27
Quadragesima Sunday	...	14	Accession of Queen Victoria	June 20
St. David	...	March 1	Proclamation	21
St. Patrick	...	17	St. John Baptist—Midsum-	21
Palm Sunday	...	21	mer Day	21
Annunciation—Lady Day	...	25	St. Michael—Michaelmas	Sept. 29
Good Friday	...	26	Day	28
Easter Sunday	...	April 5	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
Low Sunday	...	1st Sunday in Advent	...	28
St. George	...	23	St. Andrew	30
Rogation Sunday	...	May 2	St. Thomas	Dee. 21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursd.	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY	...	25

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS, 1869.

	D. H. M.
Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins	1868, Dec. 21 0 28 p.m.
Aries Spring	1869, March 20 1 32 p.m.
Cancer Summer	June 21 10 4 a.m.
Libra Autumn	Sept. 23 0 28 a.m.
Capricornus Winter	Dec. 21 6 23 p.m.

The Sun will consequently be in the Winter signs ... 89 1 4
 " " " Spring " ... 92 20 32
 " " " Summer " ... 93 14 24
 " " " Autumn " ... 89 17 55
 The Summer Quarter is therefore 4 days 13 hours and 20 minutes longer than the Winter; 3 days 20 hours and 29 minutes longer than that of Autumn; and 0 days 17 hours and 52 minutes longer than that of Spring.

The Sun will be on the 1869 D. H. M.
 Equator and going North ... March 20 1 32 p.m., his declin. being 0° 0' 0"
 The Sun will reach his greatest North declination ... June 21 10 4 a.m. ... 23 27 17
 The Sun will be on the Equator and going South ... Sept. 23 0 28 a.m. ... 0 0 0
 The Sun will reach his greatest South declination ... Dec. 21 6 23 p.m. ... 23 27 17
 The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 10 hours and 56 minutes.
 The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 18 hours and 59 minutes.

LAW TERMS, 1869.

As settled by Statutes 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23, 1830); and 1 Will. IV., cap. 3, s. 2 (passed Dec. 23, 1830).

Hilary Term	... begins January 11 and ends February 1
Easter Term	... April 15 May 8
Trinity Term	... May 22 June 12
Michaelsmas Term	... November 2 November 25

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1869.

OXFORD.

TERM.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent	January 14	March 20
Easter	March 31	May 14
Trinity	May 15	July 10
Michaelsmas	October 11	December 17

The Act, July 6.

CAMBRIDGE.

TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 14, Midnight.	March 19
Easter	April 2	May 14, Noon.	June 25
Michaelsmas	October 1	Nov. 8, Noon.	Dec. 16

The Commencement, June 22.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

○ The Sun	34 Circé	76 Frecia
● New Moon	35 Leucothea	77 Frigga
☽ First Quarter of Moon	36 Atalanta	78 Diana
○ Full Moon	37 Fides	79 Eunyome
☾ Last Quarter of Moon	38 Leda	80 Sappho
☿ Mercury	39 Lætitia	81 Terpsichore
♀ Venus	40 Harmonia	82 Alcmena
⊕ or ☽ The Earth	41 Daphne	83 Beatrix
♂ Mars	42 Isis	84 Clio
★ Ceres	43 Aviadne	85 Io
♀ Pallas	44 Nysa	86 Semle
♀ Juno	45 Eugenia	87 Silvia
♀ Flora	46 Hestia	88 Thisebe
♀ Metis	47 Astrea	89 Julia
☿ Hygeia	48 Doris	90 Antiope
♀ Parthenope	49 Pales	91 Agina
♀ Victoria	50 Virginia	92 Undine
♀ Egeria	51 Nemusa	93
♀ Irene	52 Europa	94
♀ Eunomia	53 Calypso	95 Arethusa
♀ Psyche	54 Alexandra	96 Aigle
♀ Thetis	55 Pandora	97 Clotho
♀ Melpomene	56 Melete	98 Iamthe
♀ Fortuna	57 Mnemosyne	99
♀ Massilia	58 Concordia	100
♀ Lutetia	59 Olympia	2 Jupiter
♀ Calliope	60 Echo	5 Saturn
♀ Thalia	61 Danaë	11 Uranus
♀ Themis	62 Erato	12 Neptune
♀ Phoebe	63 Ausonia	13 Degrees
♀ Proserpine	64 Angelina	1 Minutes of Arc
♀ Euterpe	65 Maximiliana	1 Seconds of Arc
♀ Bellona	66 Maia	1 Days, H Hours
♀ Amphitrite	67 Asia	1 Minutes of Time
♀ Urania	68 Leto	1 Seconds of Time
♀ Euphrosyne	69 Hesperia	○ Sunday
♀ Pomona	70 Panopea	○ Monday
♀ Polyhymnia	71 Niobe	○ Tuesday
	72 Feronia	○ Wednesday
	73 Clytie	○ Thursday
	74 Galatea	○ Friday
	75 Eurydice	○ Saturday

The Symbol ☽ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

○ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

" □ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—**VICTORIA**, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June, 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born July 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert Wilhelm Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862 (dead); Frederica Wilhelmina Amelia Victoria, born April 12, 1866.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867, and Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Aude Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue two daughters and a son.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue a son, born April, 1867.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1819, the late Duke of Cambridge. George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K.G., DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louis, daughter of the Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822, married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born Nov. 27, 1833, married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866, has issue a son and daughter.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward	... ...	Earl of Tankerville.
Treasurer	... ...	Major-General Rt. Hon. P. E. Herbert.
Comptroller	... ...	Viscount Royston.
Master of the Household	... ...	Sir T. Cowell, K.C.B.
Secretary of Board of Green Cloth	... ...	E. M. Browell, Esq.
Paymaster of the Household	... ...	W. Hampshire, Esq.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain	... ...	Earl Bradford.
Vice-Chamberlain	... ...	Lord C. Hamilton.
Comptroller	... ...	Hon. S. C. B. Ponsonby.
Chief Clerk	... ...	T. C. March, Esq.
Keeper of the Privy Purse	... ...	General Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B.
Private Secretary to her Majesty	... ...	General Hon. C. Grey.
Secretary	... ...	H. T. Harrison, Esq.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	... ...	Earl of Cadogan.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms	... ...	Marquis of Exeter.
Master of the Ceremonies	... ...	Major-General Hon. Sir E. Cust, G.C.II.
Lord High Almoner	... ...	Bishop of Oxford.
Dean of Chapel Royal	... ...	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean	... ...	Rev. F. Garden.
Clerk of the Closet	... ...	Bishop of Worcester.
Resident Chaplain	... ...	Dean of Windsor.
Mistress of the Robes	... ...	Duchess of Wellington.
Groom	... ...	Major-General F. H. Seymour.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse	... ...	Duke of Beaufort.
Clerk Marshal	... ...	Lord Alfred Paget.
Crown Equerry and Secretary	... ...	Lieut.-Col. G. C. Maude, C.B.

Master of the Buckhounds ... Lord Colville.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole	... ...	Earl Spencer.
Comptroller and Treasurer	... ...	Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Knollys.
Private Secretary	... ...	H. W. Fisher, Esq.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury	... ...	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
Lord High Chancellor	... ...	Lord Cairns.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	... ...	Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt.
Lord President of the Council	... ...	Duke of Marlborough.
Lord Privy Seal	... ...	Earl of Malmesbury.
Secretaries of State	{ Home Department. Foreign Affairs. Colonies. War. India.	Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy. Lord Stanley. Duke of Buckingham. Rt. Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart. Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.
First Lord of the Admiralty	... ...	Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry.
President of the Board of Trade	... ...	Duke of Richmond.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	... ...	Lord Henry Lennox.
President of the Poor-Law Board	... ...	Earl of Devon.
Postmaster-General	... ...	Duke of Montrose.
(The above form the Cabinet.)		
First Commissioner of Works	... ...	Right Lord John Manners.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	... ...	Rt. Hon. Colonel Wilson-Patten

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	... ...	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal	... ...	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	... ...	J. H. Mackenzie.
Lord Privy Seal	... ...	Earl of Dalhousie.
Knight Marischal	... ...	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household	... ...	Duke of Argyll.
Standard Bearer	... ...	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner	... ...	Earl of Haddington.
Lord Justice General	... ...	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Advocate	... ...	Right Hon. George Patton.
Solicitor-General	... ...	Right Hon. E. S. Gordon.
Lord Clerk Register	... ...	John Millar.
Deputy Clerk Register	... ...	Right Hon. Sir W. Gibson Craig.
Commander of the Forces	... ...	W. P. Dundas.
Assistant Adjutant-General	... ...	Major-Gen. E. W. F. Walker, C.B.
Colonel Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.		

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	... ...	Duke of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary	... ...	Colonel Wilson-Patten.
Under Secretary	... ...	Major-Gen. Sir T. Lawreom.
Commander of the Forces	... ...	General Lord Strathnairn.
State Steward	... ...	Viscount St. Lawrence.
Private Secretary to State Steward	... ...	Hon. H. Dillon.
Chamberlain	... ...	Hon. H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor	... ...	Right Hon. A. Brewster.
Vice-Chancellor	... ...	Right Hon. Eyre Chatterton.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor	... ...	W. H. Filgate.
Lord Justice of Appeal	... ...	Right Hon. J. A. Lawson.
Master of the Rolls	... ...	Right Hon. J. E. Walsh.
Attorney-General	... ...	Right Hon. R. R. Warren.
Solicitor-General	... ...	M. Harrison.
Military Secretary	... ...	Lient.-Colonel E. A. Whitmore.
Ulster-King-of-Arms	... ...	Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. Jas. Clarke Lawrence (Walbrook, 1860).

SHERIFFS—Alderman W. J. R. Cotton and Chas. W. Cookworthy Hutton.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, Esq.

RECODER—Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

COMMON SERJEANT—R. Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE—Col. Jas. Fraser.

TOWN CLERK—Frederick Woodthorpe.

ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	... ...	Bridge Without	... ...	1831
Duke, Sir James, Bart.	... ...	Farringdon Without	... ...	1840
Musgrave, Sir John, Bart.	... ...	Broad-street	... ...	1842
Challis, Thomas, Esq.	... ...	Cripplegate	... ...	1843
Sidney, Thomas, Esq.	... ...	Billingsgate	... ...	1844
Moon, Sir Francis Graham, Bart.	... ...	Portsmouth	... ...	1844
Salomons, David, Esq.	... ...	Cordwainer	... ...	1848
Finnis, Thomas Quested, Esq.	... ...	Tower	... ...	1848
Curden, Sir Robert Walter	... ...	Dowgate	... ...	1849
Carter, John Esq.	... ...	Cornhill	... ...	1851
Rose, William Anderson, Sir	... ...	Queenhithe	... ...	1855
Lawrence, William Esq.	... ...	Bread-street	... ...	1856
Hale, Warren Stornes,	... ...	Coleman-street	... ...	1856
Phillips, Benjamin S., Sir	... ...	Farringdon Within	... ...	1857
Gabriel, Thomas, Sir, Bart.	... ...	Vintry	... ...	1857
Allen, William F.	... ...	Cheap	... ...	1858

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Dakin, Thomas, Esq.	... ...	Candlewick	... ...	1861
Besley, Robert, Esq.	... ...	Aldersgate	... ...	1862
Gibbons, Sills John, Esq.	... ...	Castle Baynard	... ...	1862
Waterlow, Sydney H., Sir	... ...	Langbourne	... ...	1863
Lusk, Andrew, Esq.	... ...	Algate	... ...	1863
Stone, David Henry, Esq.	... ...	Bassishaw	... ...	1864
Cotton, W. J. Richmond, Esq.	... ...	Lime-street	... ...	1866
Causton, Joseph, Esq.	... ...	Bridge Within	... ...	1867
Owden, W. T., Esq.	... ...	Bishopsgate	... ...	1868

TABLE OF KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

NORMAN LINE.

William I.	... Oct. 14, 1066	Began to Reign.
William II.	... Sept. 9, 1087	Began to Reign.
Henry I.	... Aug. 2, 1100	Henry VII. of Lan.
Stephen	... Dec. 2, 1135	Aug. 22, 1453

Henry II.	... Oct. 25, 1154	Henry VIII.
Richard I.	... July 6, 1193	April 22, 1509
John	... April 6, 1199	Edward VI.
Henry III.	... Oct. 19, 1216	Jan. 28, 1547

Henry IV.	... Nov. 16, 1272	Mary I.
Edward II.	... July 7, 1307	July 6, 1553
Edward III.	... Jan. 24, 1327	Elizabeth
Richard II.	... June 21, 1377	Nov. 17, 1558

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV.	... Sept. 29, 1399	HOUSE OF STUART.
Henry V.	... March 23, 1413	James I.
Henry VI.	... Aug. 31, 1422	Charles I.

Henry VII.	... Oct. 22, 1457	March 24, 1603
Henry VIII.	... Oct. 19, 1509	March 27, 1625
Edward VI.	... Jan. 28, 1547	THE COMMONWEALTH FROM 1649 TO 1660, CROMWELL, USURPER.

Mary I.	... July 6, 1553	Charles II.
Elizabeth	... Nov. 17, 1558	Jan. 30, 1649

HOUSE OF YORK.

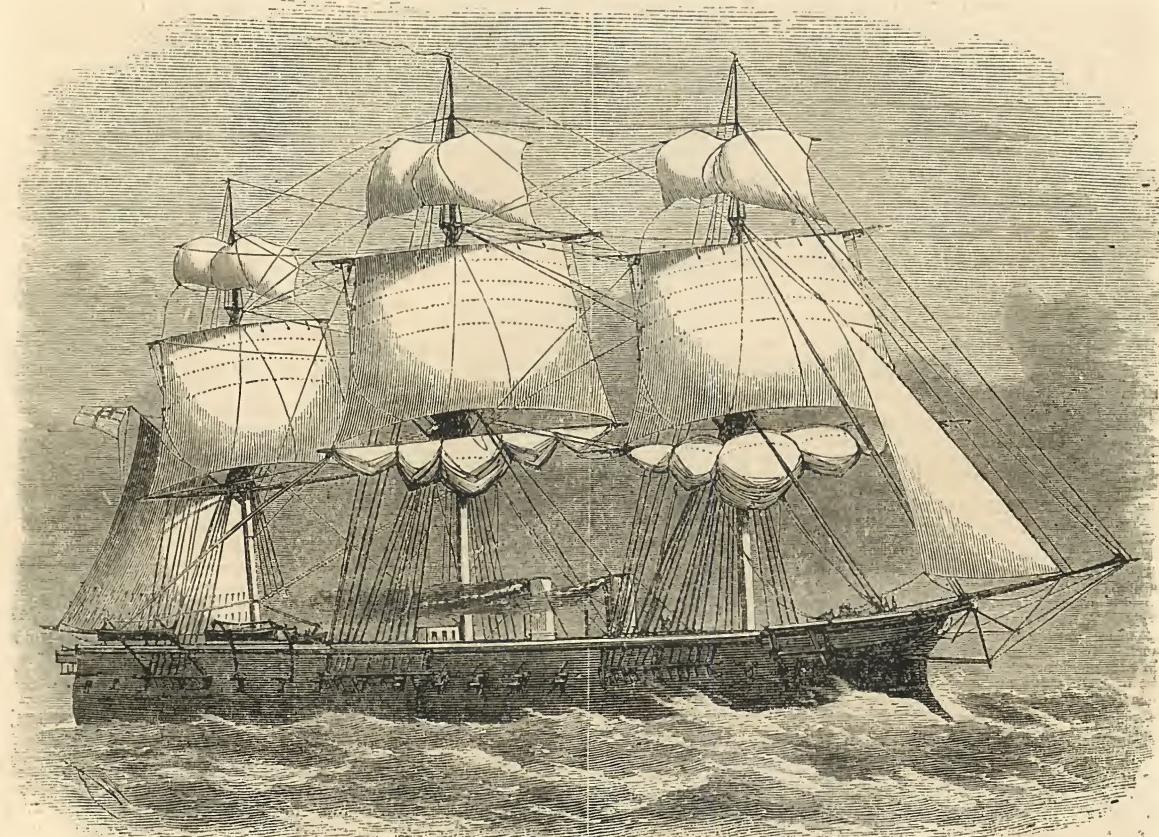
Henry IV.	... March 1, 1461	George I.
Edward V.	... April 9, 1483	George II.
Richard III.	... June 22, 1483	George III.

Henry VI.	... Oct. 22, 1457	George IV.
Edward IV.	... June 11, 1470	George V.
Richard III.	... June 26, 1483	William IV.

Henry VII.	... Oct. 22, 1457	Victoria
Edward V.	... June 11, 1483	June 20, 1837
Richard III.	... June 26, 1483	

FEBRUARY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1860.



HEAVY ARMOUR-PLATED IRON FRIGATE, THE BELLEROPHON.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			OF MOONLIGHT.			HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.						
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Morn.	Afternoon.	Before Sunrise.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	4	6	8	10	12	London Bridge	Liverpool Dock.			
1	M	Hilary Term ends	7 41	13 53	4 47	10 55	10 0			20								5 6	5 30	1 59	2 22	32
2	Tu	Purification	7 40	14 1	4 49	Morn.	10 25			21								5 52	6 15	2 46	3 8	33
3	W	Blasius	7 38	14 7	4 50	0 13	10 53			○								6 39	7 4	3 31	3 55	34
4	Th	Sir Joseph Banks born, 1743	7 36	14 13	4 52	1 27	11 22			23								7 29	7 56	4 20	4 45	35
5	F	Sir R. Peel born, 1788	7 34	14 17	4 54	2 36	11 56			24								8 27	9 4	5 12	5 43	36
6	S	Queen Anne born, 1665	7 32	14 21	4 56	3 41	Aftern.			25								9 43	10 22	6 20	6 59	37
7	S	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 30	14 25	4 58	4 40	1 18			26								11 2	11 40	7 38	8 18	38
8	M	Halt Quarter Day	7 29	14 27	5 0	5 32	2 9			27								—	0 15	8 56	9 31	39
9	Tu	The Sultan of Turkey born, 1830	7 27	14 29	5 2	6 17	3 4			28								0 45	1 10	10 1	10 26	40
10	W	Ash Wednesday, Queen Vic. mar. 1840	7 26	14 29	5 4	6 54	4 2			29								1 34	1 56	10 50	11 12	41
11	Th	Washington born, 1732	7 24	14 30	5 5	7 26	5 5			○								2 16	2 35	11 32	11 51	42
12	F	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554	7 22	14 29	5 7	7 54	6 9			1								2 52	3 8	—	0 8	43
13	S	William and Mary proclaimed, 1689	7 20	14 27	5 9	8 17	7 12			2								3 24	3 40	0 24	0 40	44
14	S	QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY.	7 18	14 25	5 11	8 39	8 16			3								3 55	4 10	0 56	1 11	45
15	M	[St. Valentine]	7 16	14 22	5 13	8 59	9 20			4								4 25	4 41	1 26	1 41	46
16	Tu	Ember Week	7 14	14 19	5 14	9 20	10 24			5								4 55	5 11	1 57	2 11	47
17	W	Michael Angelo died, 1563	7 12	14 14	5 16	9 42	11 31			6								5 27	5 43	2 27	2 43	48
18	Th	Luther died, 1546	7 10	14 9	5 18	10 6	Morn.			7								6 0	6 19	2 59	3 16	49
19	F	William III., Netherlands, born, 1687	7 8	14 3	5 20	10 35	0 37			○								6 37	6 57	3 35	3 53	50
20	S	Princess L. Vic. A. Dagmar born, 1867	7 7	13 57	5 21	11 8	1 45			9								7 21	7 48	4 13	4 37	51
21	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT	7 5	13 50	5 23	11 51	2 51			10								8 22	9 0	5 4	5 38	52
22	M	James Barry died, 1806	7 3	13 42	5 25	Aftern.	3 53			11								9 41	10 24	6 16	6 57	53
23	Tu	Sir George Smart died, 1867	7 1	13 33	5 27	1 47	4 51			12								11 8	11 48	7 40	8 24	54
24	W	St. Matthia's	6 59	13 24	5 29	3 1	5 41			13								—	0 22	9 4	9 38	55
25	Th		6 56	13 14	5 30	4 20	6 24			14								0 51	1 18	10 7	10 34	56
26	F	Thomas Moore died, 1852	6 54	13 4	5 32	5 45	6 59			○								1 44	2 7	11 0	11 23	57
27	S	Wellington obtained a victory over Sout, 1814	6 52	12 53	5 34	7 9	7 30			16								2 30	2 54	11 46	—	58
28	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT	6 50	12 42	5 36	8 32	8 0			17								3 18	3 40	0 10	0 34	59



"A TRUMPETER," BY C. CATTERMOLE.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

INLAND.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

Letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepaid	... ... ... ...	1d.
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	... ... ... ...	2d.
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	... ... ... ...	3d.
" " 2 oz. "	... ... ... ...	4d.
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	... ... ... ...	5d.

and so on, at the rate of 1d. for every additional half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce. No limit exists to the weight of paid letters, but no inland letter must exceed 2 ft. in length or 1 ft. in breadth or depth. All inland letters must be prepaid in stamps, except letters posted at St. Martin's-le-Grand before five p.m. daily by one individual or firm collectively, postage of which amounts to 2d or upwards.

Letters by private ship, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 6d., except Belgium and Holland. Newspapers 1d.

UNPAID LETTERS.—Persons sending letters by post unpaid, which from any cause cannot be delivered, are liable to pay the postage so charged, under the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 96, and the 10th and 11th of Victoria, cap. 85; and, under the 1st of Victoria, cap. 36, may be recovered, with costs, by a summary process before a magistrate.

A letter when posted is considered the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and receivers may not therefore give back a letter under any circumstances whatever.

Re-directed letters subject to a second postage at the rate charged for prepaid letters.

Soldiers' or seamen's letters are subject to a postage of 1d. if prepaid and under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; by private ship 1d. gratuity in addition must be paid. Letters from abroad sent by or addressed to soldiers or seamen, when unpaid, are charged 2d. If sent to or through a foreign country, they are liable to foreign rates in addition, but to no further charge upon redirection.

Letters from soldiers or seamen to the United States are subject to the United States rate of 2d. in addition to the usual reduced rate, the whole to be paid in advance when posted in this country.

By using embossed post-office envelopes all risk of the stamp being detached is avoided; this is an important matter, since letters addressed to many places abroad are altogether stopped if the stamp has fallen off. Every rural messenger is now authorised to sell stamps and embossed envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—Inland, colonial, and ship letters can be registered upon payment of 4d. for inland, and 6d. colonial and ship letters, beyond the postage.

Registered letters for France, and countries through France, must be prepaid with double the amount of the ordinary postage; and those for Prussia, and countries through Prussia, must have the foreign registration fee and postage paid in addition to the British. Registered letters for Russia must be prepaid with double the amount of the ordinary postage. Registered letters must be posted half an hour previous to the ordinary letters, but are received at the General Post Office, and at the chief district and branch offices in London, up to the latest time for posting, on payment of an additional fee of 4d.

NEWSPAPERS (stamped) sent by post must be made up in covers open at the sides, have the impressed stamp visible, and no marks or writing (other than the address) thereon, or anything inclosed, or it subjects them to letter postage. British newspapers, when duly stamped, are forwarded free throughout the United Kingdom (except those delivered within three miles of the place where posted, which are charged 1d.) Unstamped newspapers, if weighing under 4 oz., may be forwarded between places in the United Kingdom by affixing 1d. postage-stamp. For places abroad the impressed stamp is valueless, as the postage must be prepaid by postage labels.

Note.—Newspapers for foreign parts and colonies, if posted later than fifteen days after date of publication, are charged letter postage.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CONSISTING OF NUMBER AND HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

(May be taken as a guide for most Newspapers.)

Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate FREE through the Post Office for fifteen days from the date of publication to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands; unless addressed to persons living within three miles of the place where they are posted, when they become liable to a postage of one penny each, which must be prepared by affixing a postage-stamp.

Unstamped copies should have Two penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The impressed stamp is of no service for copies which are to be sent abroad; these must have postage-stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:

Africa—West Coast of—One Stamp (a)	Germany—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Australia { via Alexandria—1d. } via Marseilles—2d. }	Holland { via Belgium—1 Stamp (a) } via France—2 Stamps } paper
Australia { via Southampton—1d. } via Marseilles—2d. }	India { via Southampton—2 Stamps } via Marseilles—6 Stamps } paper
Brazil—One Stamp	Italy—Two Stamps. Thin paper
California—Two Stamps (a)	Mexico—One Stamp (a)
Canada—One Stamp	New Zealand—One Stamp
Cape of Good Hope—One Stamp	Norway { via France—2 Stamps (a) } via Denmark—10 Stamps } paper
China { via Southampton—Two Stamps }	Spain—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Constantinople—Two Stamps. Thin paper	Sweden { via France—1 Stamp (a) } via Denmark—4 Stamps } paper
Denmark { via France—1 Stamp (a) } via Marseilles—3 Stamps } paper	Switzerland—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Egypt—Two Stamps. Thin paper	United States—One Stamp (a)
France—One Stamp. Thin paper	West Indies—One Stamp

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery. An edition is printed on thin paper for foreign postage.

BOOKS, &c.—Printed books, pamphlets, magazines, reviews, &c., whether British, foreign, or colonial, may be forwarded by post between places in the United Kingdom (made up in the same manner as newspapers), if prepaid in stamps, at the following rates:

Under 4 oz., prepaid	... ... ... ...	1d.
" 8 oz. "	... ... ... ...	2d.
" 12 oz. "	... ... ... ...	3d.

and 1d. for every additional 4 oz. or any less weight; no parcel to exceed 24 in. in any way, but may contain more than one book, &c.

A BOOK PACKET may contain writing (when not of the nature of a letter), and any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum, to the exclusion, however, of letters, whether sealed or open. And the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers, in the case of prints or maps; markers (whether of paper or otherwise); in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto.

INLAND PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.—For a packet of patterns or samples the postage is 2d. for every quarter of a pound or fraction thereof. The postage must be prepaid in stamps, or it will be charged double. If the packet be over 24 oz. in weight it will be charged as a letter. There must not be any writing or printing, except the address, trade mark, number or price of the article, which must not be on loose paper, but firmly attached to the samples or bags containing them. Any loose inclosure will be taken out, and charged as an unpaid letter, with an additional rate of 1d.

The patterns or samples must be in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, &c., may be inclosed in boxes of cardboard, or bags of linen or other material, but so fastened that they may be readily opened, otherwise they will be treated as a letter.

Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like, as samples, may be sent, provided they are packed in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined. Any packet containing such articles as these, which is found not sufficiently guarded, will be stopped, and notice given thereof, but it will be charged with a fine equal to the postage to which it was liable as a packet of patterns.

A packet of samples or patterns may be kept back by any head postmaster for twenty-four hours when requisite, to prevent any delay to the regular transmission of letters.

Except that the rates of postage are higher, books and patterns can be sent to the colonies and many foreign countries. If sent to France or Portugal it must not exceed 18 in. in length. If to Germany or Russia it must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The charge for newspapers is as follows, which must be prepaid:—For every newspaper duly registered, not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2d.; for every additional 4 oz., 2d. On books and packets or samples of merchandise the following rates are charged and paid in advance:—For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 3d.; above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. Every additional 4 oz., 3d. These rates now comprise the whole charge to the place of destination, unless liable to the customs duty in America.

The postage of letters to America is now reduced to 6d. for each letter under the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. prepaid.

The following rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are chargeable upon newspapers, books, and other printed papers to Belgium, France, and Algeria:—

For a packet of registered newspapers—

Under 4 oz. ...	... ... ... ...	1d.
" 8 "	... ... ... ...	2d.
" 12 "	... ... ... ...	3d.

and so on, 2d. additional for every subsequent 8 oz., or fraction of 8 oz., in the case of France and Algeria; but newspapers for Belgium are charged at the rate of 1d. for each newspaper under 4 oz.

The following rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are chargeable upon newspapers, books, and other printed papers for the German States, via Belgium, or the French offices in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt:—

On each newspaper, not exceeding 4 oz. ...	2d.
Over 4 oz. and under 8 oz. ...	4d.
" 8 " , " 16 " , "	8d.

and so on, 4d. being charged for each paper for every subsequent 8 oz., or fraction of 8 oz.

MONEY ORDERS are granted and paid at every post town in the United Kingdom, at a charge of 3d. for sums not above £2; 6d. not above £5; 9d. not above £7, and 1s. not above £10, which is the highest sum for which a single order is granted.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS.

The day mail for France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and North of Europe, via Ostend, are dispatched at 7 a.m. Letters and newspapers may be posted at the chief-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, until 7 a.m., and at Lombard-street, the district offices, and in the pillar-boxes, until 5 a.m. Correspondence for dispatch by these mails must be posted the previous evening at the receiving houses. The mail for India is made up weekly.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Australia.—Mails to these colonies are now dispatched every fourth Friday via Marseilles, and every fourth Saturday via Southampton.

Cape of Good Hope.—Mails are now forwarded to the Cape of Good Hope by direct packet on the 25th of each month, as well as on the 10th.

Ceylon.—Mails to Ceylon are now dispatched every alternate Friday via Marseilles, and every alternate Saturday via Southampton. For alternation in postage, see "India."

China and Japan.—Mails for China and Japan are now dispatched every alternate Friday via Marseilles, and every alternate Saturday via Southampton.

Honduras.—The postage of all letters addressed to Honduras has been reduced to 1s. per half ounce.

India.—Mails to India are now dispatched every Friday via Marseilles, and every Saturday via Southampton. The postage of letters to India and Ceylon has been raised from 6d. per half ounce to 9d. when sent via Southampton, and from 10d. to 1s. 1d. when sent via Marseilles. The scale now advances by half ounces instead of by ounces.

Malta.—The packets between Marseilles and Alexandria have ceased to call at Malta, and mails are consequently no longer sent to Malta via Marseilles; but in lieu thereof a mail is dispatched to Malta every Tuesday via Messina. The mail via Southampton is now dispatched every Saturday via Marseilles.

Mauritius.—The English contract for the conveyance of mails to and from Mauritius via Galle has terminated, and mails to and from Mauritius are sent only by French packet. No correspondence for the Cape of Good Hope is now sent by this route.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE importance of this subject and the interest awakened by it in the minds of all Englishmen have induced us to illustrate some of the different classes of vessels comprising our fighting Fleet, and briefly to notice some of the peculiarities of their construction.

The first of our Illustrations represents the iron-clad frigate Warrior, the first armour-plated iron frigate built for the Navy. This vessel and others of her class are constructed throughout of iron, and protected along their batteries, or about two thirds of their length, by armour plating, extending to 5 ft. below their load-line; other vessels of this type are the Black Prince, Achilles, Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, Resistance, Defence, Hector, Valiant, and Vanguard, twin-screw—the last vessel in course of being built—varying from 6600 to 3700 tons measurement. The first five of these vessels are of the great length of 400 ft., and they achieve a very high rate of speed; but their defensive coating is considered weak against the guns that have come into use since their construction.

We come next to the Belleroophon and vessels carrying a much heavier protective skin, and capable of carrying and fighting guns of the largest calibre. This vessel—4270 tons burden and 1000-horse power, the most perfect and formidable of her class in the Navy—is built from the designs of Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, and differs from the before-mentioned vessels in the greater thickness of the armour of her battery and being completely encircled from stem to stern below her guns by an iron belt of great thickness, descending some feet below the water-line. The Hercules is built upon what is known as the Central-battery system, and carries 9-in. armour plates upon a 10-in. teak backing, with an inner skin of iron $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Other heavily-armoured vessels in the course of construction are the Sultan, the Audacious, the Iron Duke, and the Invincible. The three last will be furnished with twin screws. All carry from twelve to fourteen guns.

Our third Illustration is the Galatea, the frigate commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. This is one of a class of unarmoured wooden vessels fast disappearing; but still remarkable for speed and beauty; and including among many others the following well-known vessels:—Mersey, Ariadne, Orlando, Immortalité, Liffey, Liverpool, Constance, Narcissus, Bristol, Curaçoa, Diadem, Doris, Phœbe, Octavia, Dauntless, and Arethusa.

Next we have the paddle frigates, of which the noble and famous old Terrible still exists as a grand specimen of a fighting-ship of the old days, before the screw had asserted its advantages and when armour plates were unthought of.

We now notice the armoured wooden frigates, some of which are known as converted vessels or old two-deckers, which have been razed to frigates: among these are the Caledonia, Ocean, Royal Oak, Prince Consort, and Royal Alfred. The new vessels of this class are the Lord Clyde, Lord Warden, and the Repulse, furnished with rams and carrying heavier armour.

The unarmoured corvettes next claim our attention, and among them are some of the smartest and, for certain purposes, the most useful vessels in the service—including the Highflyer, Raccoon, Rattlesnake, Challenger, Satellite, Malacca, Clio, Jason, Juno, Charybdis, Pearl, Wolverine, and others.

The armoured corvettes form a most formidable class; they are armour plated on a wooden frame, with a formidable ram at the bow: the Pallas, Favourite, Zealous, and Penelope, the last a twin-screw, are of this style of fighting-ships.

The turret ships at present are the Royal Sovereign, five guns; Prince Albert, Wivern, and Scorpion, each of four guns. The first of these is a converted wooden three-decker, armour plated; the others are built entirely of iron. Three more formidable iron vessels of this description are in the course of construction—namely, the Captain, six guns, twin-screw; the Monarch, seven guns; and the Glatton, twin-screw: this last named vessel will be protected by armour 12 in. in thickness. Another iron twin-screw turret-ship, the Cerberus, built by the Government for the colony of Melbourne, is nearly ready for sea.

The armoured sloops at present are the Enterprise and Resarch, and there are two armoured gun-boats, the Viper and Vixen: these two last are fitted with twin screws.

Another most useful and effective class of vessel is the gun-boats: they are generally mounted with two or four guns, and are constantly coming into notice, by the value of services they render through the bravery and abilities of their officers and crews. A new kind of these vessels, built on the composite principle of wood and iron, with twin screws and two guns, has lately been added to the Navy.

The troop service is carried on by the following vessels:—The celebrated Himalaya, Orontes, Urgent, and Adventure; and by the new splendid ships Serapis, Jumna, Euphrates, Malabar, and Crocodile. These last vessels are upwards of 4000 tons burden; and their excellent arrangements for comfort and ventilation, and the speed, certainty, and success with which all their voyages have been performed, have given the highest satisfaction in all quarters.

The last of our Illustrations is one of the noble old two-deckers by which the constguard service is now carried on. These wooden walls, once the glory of the country, are being so rapidly sup-

planted by the new iron-clad fleet that a few years will see them entirely disappear, and their places occupied by craft whose powers for offence and defence are as superior as the strength of the giant to the pygmy.

By the last Navy return, the Fleet consists of 735 vessels propelled by steam and 181 sailing-vessels for harbour and other service.

TINTED ILLUSTRATIONS

ON THE SUN-SPOT OF OCTOBER, 1865; ITS APPEARANCE NEAR THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE SUN; ITS PASSAGE ACROSS THE SUN, AND REAPPEARANCE AT ITS EASTERN EDGE.

The Sun's rotation on its axis is performed in about 25 days 10 hours, so that a spot on the Sun's surface, which continues visible during a period of somewhat less than a month, may be seen to cross the face of the Sun, be lost near its western edge, and in fourteen or fifteen days afterwards may be again seen near the eastern edge. This was observed by the Rev. Fred. Howlett, F.R.A.S., on the spot of October, 1865. He first saw it very near the eastern edge of the Sun on the morning of Oct. 7 (see fig. 1); it had advanced on the Sun by the afternoon of the same day, (fig. 2); near noon on the 8th day it had well advanced on the Sun to the position shown in fig. 3. On Oct. 10 the great spot is shown to be the leading one of a group: the penumbra was 80' of space in length (each second corresponds to about 450 miles), and 50" in breadth. The appearance on this day is shown in fig. 4; fig. 5 represents its appearance on Oct. 12. By the Engraving it will be seen that the great spot had assumed a very different appearance. On Oct. 13 (fig. 6) the group had attained its most central position on the Sun; it had then reached its utmost dimensions, being about 110" in length, 60" in breadth, and must have had a superficial area of certainly not less than 972,000,000 square miles. The area of the remaining spots Mr. Howlett estimated at about 165,000,000, making a grand total of displacement of the solar photosphere to the enormous extent of 1,137,000,000 square miles. On the 14th the great spot presented a different appearance (fig. 7). On the 15th its appearance was modified (fig. 8), but Mr. Howlett says he was not enabled to make a detailed drawing of the group. On Oct. 16 (fig. 9) there appeared a huge brilliant loop, being exactly a counterpart, in fact, of the curious arch (fig. 6), only it lay on the southern side of the umbra instead of the northern. Oct. 17 (fig. 10) was the last day Mr. Howlett was able to obtain a view of the group; it then passed the western edge of the Sun. The Sun's disc remained free of spots for fourteen days, till Nov. 3, when one (fig. 11), about 35" in length, possessing two umbre, was seen, and there was no doubt it was the same spot as seen from Oct. 7 to Oct. 17 (see *Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society*).

TABLE OF INTEREST,
Showing the Interest of any Sum, from a Million to a Pound, for any Number of Days, at any rate of Interest.

		100						100			
		s.	d.	f.	Parts			s.	d.	f.	Parts
1,000,000	2,739	14	6	0	99	900	2	9	3	3	12
900,000	2,465	15	0	3	29	800	2	3	10	0	11
800,000	2,191	15	7	1	59	700	1	18	4	1	10
700,000	1,917	16	1	3	89	600	1	12	10	2	8
600,000	1,643	16	8	2	19	500	1	7	4	3	7
500,000	1,369	17	3	0	49	400	1	1	11	0	5
400,000	1,095	17	9	2	79	300	0	16	5	1	4
300,000	821	18	4	1	9	200	0	10	11	2	3
200,000	547	18	10	3	40	100	0	5	5	3	1
100,000	273	19	5	1	70	90	0	4	11	0	71
90,000	246	11	6	0	32	80	0	4	4	2	41
80,000	219	3	6	0	96	70	0	3	10	0	11
70,000	191	15	7	1	59	60	0	3	3	1	81
60,000	164	7	8	0	22	50	0	2	8	3	51
50,000	136	19	8	2	85	40	0	2	2	1	21
40,000	109	11	9	1	48	30	0	1	7	2	90
30,000	82	3	10	0	11	20	0	1	1	0	60
20,000	51	15	10	2	74	10	0	0	6	2	30
10,000	27	7	11	1	37	9	0	0	5	3	67
9,000	24	13	1	3	23	8	0	0	5	1	4
8,000	21	18	4	1	10	7	0	0	4	2	41
7,000	19	3	6	2	96	6	0	0	3	3	78
6,000	16	8	9	0	82	5	0	0	3	1	15
5,000	13	13	11	2	68	4	0	0	2	2	52
4,000	10	19	2	0	55	3	0	0	1	3	89
3,000	8	4	4	2	41	2	0	0	1	1	26
2,000	5	9	7	0	27	1	0	0	0	2	3
1,000	2	14	9	2	14						

THE RULE.—Multiply the Sum by the number of Days and the Product by the Rate of Interest, then separate the two last Figures to the Right hand, and the rest you will find in the Table.

EXAMPLE—What is the Interest of £271 for Ninety Days, at 7 per cent per Annum?

Multiply £271, the Sum,
By 90, the Time.

Then multiply 24,390
By 7, the Rate,

1707 | 30

{ 1000 you will find... ... £2 14 9 2 14
700 1 18 4 1 10
7 0 4 2 41

The Answer is £4 13 6 1 65



UNARMOURED WOODEN SCREW-FRIGATE, THE GALATEA.

D. OF W.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			Illumination of Moonlight.												High Water at				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Morn.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	Morn.	Aftern.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.							
1 M	<i>St. David</i>		6 48	12 30	5 38	9 51	8 26				18														60
2 Tu	<i>St. Chad</i>		6 46	12 18	5 39	11 11	8 53				19														61
3 W	Louis Philippe arrived in England, 1848		6 44	12 5	5 41	Morn.	9 22				20														62
4 Th	Length of Day 11h. 1m.		6 42	11 52	5 43	0 24	9 55				21														63
5 F	Death of Laplace, 1827		6 40	11 38	5 44	1 33	10 33				23														64
6 S	Charles I. of Wirtemberg born, 1823		6 38	11 24	5 46	2 34	11 16				24														65
7 S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT		6 36	11 9	5 48	3 29	Aftern.				25														66
8 M	Duke of Bridgewater died, 1803		6 33	10 54	5 50	4 16	0 58				26														67
9 Tu	Fire Insurance due		6 31	10 39	5 51	4 56	1 56				27														68
10 W	Prince of Wales married, 1863		6 28	10 24	5 53	5 29	2 57				28														69
11 Th	Income Tax imposed, 1842		6 26	10 8	5 55	5 57	4 0				29														70
12 F	<i>St. Gregory</i>		6 24	9 51	5 57	6 21	5 3				○														71
13 S	Uranus discovered, 1781		6 21	9 35	5 59	6 44	6 8				22														72
14 S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT. King [Victor Emmanuel born, 1820]		6 18	9 18	6 0	7 5	7 11				1														73
15 M			6 16	9 1	6 2	7 25	8 17				2														74
16 Tu	Prince Imperial born, 1856		6 13	8 44	6 4	7 46	9 21				3														75
17 W	<i>St. Patrick</i>		6 11	8 26	6 6	8 10	10 28				4														76
18 Th	Princess Louise born, 1848		6 9	8 9	6 8	8 37	11 35				5														77
19 F	Cambridge Lent Term ends		6 7	7 51	6 9	9 7	Morn.				6														78
20 S	Oxford Lent Term ends		6 5	7 33	6 11	9 45	0 40				7														79
21 S	PALM SUNDAY		6 3	7 15	6 12	10 32	1 43				○														80
22 M	William I. of Prussia born, 1797		6 1	6 56	6 14	11 30	2 41				9														81
23 Tu	National Gallery founded, 1824		5 59	6 38	6 15	Aftern.	3 32				10														82
24 W	Queen Marie Amélie died, 1866		5 57	6 20	6 17	1 51	4 17				11														83
25 Th	<i>Lady Day. Annunciation.</i>		5 54	6 1	6 18	3 11	4 53				12														84
26 F	GOOD FRIDAY Duke of Cambridge b., 1819		5 52	5 43	6 20	4 34	5 26				13														85
27 S	Treaty of Amiens, 1802		5 50	5 24	6 22	5 58	5 55				15														86
28 S	EASTER SUNDAY		5 47	5 5	6 24	7 21	6 22				16														87
29 M	John Keble died, 1866		5 45	4 47	6 26	8 44	6 49				17														88
30 Tu	Battle of Fontenay, 1814		5 43	4 28	6 28	10 3	7 19				18														89
31 W	Oxford Easter Term begins		5 41	4 10	6 30	11 15	7 50																		90



"TELLING THE BEES," BY E. K. JOHNSON.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1867, to April, 1868, all incomes of £100 per annum and not exceeding £200 are taxed at the rate of 6d. in the pound, after allowing a deduction of £60: for example, a man earning £100 will be rated only at £40; those of £200 and upwards, at 6d. in the pound.

Exemption of Premiums from Income Tax.—Under a recent Act of Parliament the premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life or on the life of his wife, or for a deferred Annuity to his widow, are declared free from income tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20 OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of Dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer, &c.; or as a farmhouse by a tenant or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

Exemptions.—Market-gardens and nursery-grounds are not to be included in valuation of inhabited houses, and not more than one acre of pleasure grounds.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY.

To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased	£1 0 0
Brother or sister, or their descendants	3 0 0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	5 0 0
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants	6 0 0
All other relations or strangers	10 0 0

The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.

Probate and Letters of Administration are exempt, if the effects are under £100 in value.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

	Per Annum.
For servants aged 18 years and upwards...	£1 1 0
Ditto under the age of 18 years ...	0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gardeners ...	0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gamekeepers ...	0 10 6

Exemptions.—Occasional waiters, potboys, helpers, or ostlers of licensed innkeepers.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of £3 10s.	£2 12 9
Other persons ...	0 13 2

GAME LICENSES.

If License or Certificate be taken out after April 5, and before Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 in the following year ...	£3 0 0
To expire on Oct. 31 in the same year in which the License or Certificate shall be taken out ...	2 0 0
If License or Certificate be taken out on or after Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 following ...	2 0 0
To deal in game ...	2 0 0

DOGS.—ASSESSED TAXES.

For every dog of whatever description or denomination ... 5s. Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £23 2s. for any number of hounds, or £5 5s. for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in the year 1868-9.

(Penalty of £5 for keeping a dog without a license.)

HORSES LET TO HIRE.

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

Where the person taking out the license shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only ...	£5 0 0
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages ...	12 10 0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages ...	20 0 0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages ...	30 0 0
Exceeding twenty horses or fifteen carriages ...	60 0 0

HORSEDEALERS.

Horse-dealers residing within the Bills of Mortality ...	£27 10
Ditto residing in the country ...	13 15

DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

For every horse kept or used for racing ...	£3 17 0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty ...	1 1 0
For every horse and mule exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose ...	0 10 6
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty ...	0 10 6
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose ...	0 5 3

Exemptions.—Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES

For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules ...	£3 10 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only ...	2 0 0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height ...	1 15 0
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only ...	1 0 0
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules ...	2 0 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only ...	0 15 0
Where drawn by one pony or mule not exceeding 13 hands in height	0 10 0
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.	
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier ...	2 6 8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels ...	1 6 8
Mileage duty on stage coaches and omnibuses per mile ...	0 0 4

Exemptions.—Any wagon, van, cart, or other carriage to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES.—(CABS.)

FARES BY DISTANCE.—Carriages drawn by one horse—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 1s.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for every part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing-cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four-mile circumference when discharged beyond that circumference.

FARE BY TIME.—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses, one third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to let his carriage for hire for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

LICENSES.

Appraisers ...	£2 0
Attorneys, &c., London (or within ten miles), Edinburgh, and Dublin	9 0
Ditto elsewhere	6 0
Conveyancers, special pleaders, and equity draughtsmen:	
London and Dublin	9 0
Elsewhere	6 0

(Half only for the first three years of being in practice.)

Auctioneers ...	10 0
Bankers ...	30 0
Hawkers and pedlars, for each horse, &c., used	4 0
" on foot	2 0

House-agents ...	2 0
Medicine-venders, London ...	2 0
" in any corporate town ...	0 10
" elsewhere	0 5

Pawnbrokers, London ...	15 0
" elsewhere	7 10
Plate-dealers, selling above 2 oz. of gold and 30 oz. of silver plate ...	5 15
" under the above weight	2 6

For marriages, special ...	5 0
" not special	0 10
"	
(The 5s. stamp duty on marriage certificates, and certificates of having received the holy sacrament, the stamp duty on the declaration made in order to marry without a license before a registrar, are all repealed by a recent Act.)	

To hold a perpetual curacy ... 6 10

For non-residence 1 10

To stage and hackney carriage drivers, conductors, and watermen... 5 0

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCES.

Policy of insurance made upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £25	£ s. d.
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £500, then for every £50 and any fractional part of £50	0 0 3
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £1000, for every £1000 and any fractional part of £1000	0 1 0

Policy of assurance for loss or damage by fire ... 0 10 0

Against accident or for plate glass—Premium not exceeding 2s. 6d. 0 0 1

Premium not exceeding 6s. 0 0 3

Exceeding 5s., for every 5s., or fraction 0 0 3

Fire insurance upon all goods, wares, merchandise, &c., for every £100 per annum 0 1 6

Settlement of Money or Stock, per £100 0 5 0

Transfer of Stock not public 1 10 0

If upon sale, per cent 0 10 0

If upon mortgage, per cent 0 2 6

Passport Stamps 0 0 6

Bill of Lading of or for goods or merchandise 0 0 6

Charterparty 0 0 6

Certificate of Registration of Designs 5 0 0

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, on Mondays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, for London; and from the country on the other days from 10 to 4 o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

RECEIPTS.

For £2 and upwards ... One Penny.
N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within the month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.

Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp, £10.

Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.

Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.

AGREEMENTS (NOT UNDER SEAL).

Of the value of £5 or upwards ... 6d. If the agreement contains 2160 words, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1080 words over the first 1080 a further progressive duty of ... 6d.

Agreements for letting houses or rooms for less than a year, at a weekly or monthly rental not exceeding 3s. 6d. per week, require only a penny stamp.

Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise, by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing and actually being, at the time, at the distance of fifty miles from each other; agreements relating to sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.

Agreements may be stamped within fourteen days after date without penalty, and at any time after fourteen days on payment of £10 penalty.

LEASES AND CONVEYANCES.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at a yearly rent, for less than thirty-five years, or less than a year, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum, paid for the same:—

Yearly rent not exceeding £5 ... 0 6	Exceed. £25 and not exc. £50 ... 5 0
Exc. £5 and not exceed. 10 ... 1 0	" 50 " 7 6
" 10 " 15 " 1 6	" 100, then for every £50
" 15 " 20 " 2 0	" 100, then for every £50
" 20 " 25 " 2 6	or any fractional part of £50 ... 5 0

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum,

Term not exceeding 100 Years.	Term exceeding 100 Years.
	Term not exceeding 100 Years.

Where yearly rent not exceeding £5 ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
And where exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
" 10 "	15 ...	0 12 0
" 15 "	20 ...	1 4 0
" 20 "	25 ...	0 15 0
" 25 "	50 ...	1 10 0
" 50 "	75 ...	2 5 0
" 75 "	100 ...	4 10 0

Same exceeding £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 ...	1 10 0	3 0 0
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And where any such Lease or Tack as aforesaid shall be granted in consideration of a fine, premium, or grassum, and also of a yearly rent, such Lease or Tack shall be chargeable also, in respect of such fine, premium, or grassum, with the *ad valorem* stamp or conveyances, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97. See below.

Duplicates or Counterparts are chargeable with Progressive Duty, as under the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97.

LICENSE TO DENISE Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof, if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such License, if granted in Court:—

Where the clear yearly value of the estate to be demised shall be yearly rent equal to such yearly pressed in such license, and shall not exceed £75 ... 14th Vict., c. 97.

And in all other cases, 10s.

CONVEYANCE:—

Purchase or consideration	Exc. £200 and not exc. 225 ... 1 2 6
money expressed: £ s. d.	" 225 " 250 ... 1 5 0
Not exceeding £5 ... 0 0 6	" 250 " 275 ... 1 7 6
Exc. £25 and not exc. £50 ... 0 5 0	" 275 " 300 ... 1 10 0
" 50 " 75 ... 0 7 6	" 300 " 350 ... 1 15 0
" 75 " 100 ... 0 10 0	" 350 " 400 ... 2 0 0
" 100 " 125 ... 0 12 6	" 400 " 450 ... 2 5 0
" 125 " 150 ... 0 15 0	" 450 " 500 ... 2 10 0
" 150 " 175 ... 0 17 6	" 500 " 550 ... 2 15 0
" 175 " 200 ... 1 0 0	" 550 " 600 ... 3 0 0

LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Letter or Power of Attorney, or commission or facory in the nature thereof ... £1 10 0

And where the same, together with any schedule of other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of 20s. under 55th George III., but under Act of 1850 ... 0 10 0

Power for payment of an annual sum not exceeding £10, or a sum not exceeding £20 ... 0 0 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Certified copy or extract of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials ... 1d.

(To be paid by the person requiring such copy or extract.)

Exemptions.—Copies of entries transmitted to the registrar of the diocese in pursuance of the 52nd George III., c. 146; certified copies sent by Superintending Registrars to the General Registrar in pursuance of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 86; copies or extracts in pursuance of the 7th Vict. c. 15; and copies under the 16th and 17th Vict. c. 45, to enable persons to purchase Government Annuities through the medium of savings banks.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

INLAND BILL OF EXCHANGE, DRAFT, or Order of Payment to the Bearer, or to order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£ s. d.	s. d.
Not exceeding £5 ...	0 0 1	0 1
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10 ...	0 0 2	0 2
" 10 " 25 ...	0 0 3	0 3
" 25 " 50 ...	0 0 6	0 6
" 50 " 75 ...	0 0 9	0 9
" 75 " 100 ...	0 1 0	0 10
" 100 " 200 ...	0 2 0	0 20
" 200 " 300 ...	0 3 0	0 30
" 300 " 400 ...	0 4 0	0 40
" 400 " 500 ...	0 5 0	0 50
" 500 " 750 ...	0 7 6	0 76
" 750 " 1000 ...	0 10 0	0 100
" 1000 " 1500 ...	0 15 0	0 150
" 1500 " 2000 ...	0 20 0	0 200
" 2000 " 3000 ...	0 30 0	0 300
" 3000 " 4000 ...	0 40 0	0 400
" 4000 and upwards, <i>ad valorem</i> duty of 10s. per £1000.		

Duty on Foreign Bills drawn out of the United Kingdom to be denoted by adhesive stamps.

Promissory Note for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of money:—

	£ s. d.	s. d.
Not exceeding £5 ...	0 0 1	0 1
Above £5 and not exc. £10 ...	0 0 2	0 2
" 10 " 25 ...	0 0 3	0 3
" 25 " 50 ...	0 0 6	0 6
" 50 " 75 ...	0 0 9	0 9
" 75 " 100 ...	0 1 0	0 10
" 100 " 200 ...	0 2 0	0 20
" 200 " 300 ...	0 3 0	0 30
" 300 " 400 ...	0 4 0	0 40
" 400 " 500 ...	0 5 0	0 50
" 500 " 750 ...	0 7 6	0 76
" 750 " 1000 ...	0 10 0	0 100
" 1000 " 1500 ...	0 15 0	0 150
" 1500 " 2000 ...	0 20 0	0 200
" 2000 " 3000 ...	0 30 0	0 300
" 3000 " 4000 ...	0 40 0	0 400

Promissory Note for the payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£ s.
Exc. £100 and not exc. £200 ...	0 2 0
" 200 " 300 ...	0 3 0
" 300 " 400 ...	0 4 0
" 400 " 500 ...	0 5 0
" 500 " 750 ...	0 7 6
" 750 " 1000 ...	0 10 0
" 1000 " 1500 ...	0 15 0
" 1500 " 2000 ...	0 20 0
" 2000 " 3000 ...	0 30 0
" 3000 " 4000 ...	0 40 0

£4000 and upwards, 10s. per £1000.

£4000 and upwards, 10s. per £1000.

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES, AND ASSIGNMENTS OF THEM.

	£ s. d.
Where no money is paid ...	0 2 6
Under £30 ...	1 0 0
For £50 and under £50 ...	2 0 0
" 50 " 100 ...	3 0 0
" 100 " 200 ...	6 0 0
" 200 " 300 ...	12 0 0
" 300 " 400 ...	20 0 0
" 400 " 500 ...	25 0 0
" 500 " 600 ...	30 0 0
" 600 " 800 ...	40 0 0
" 800 " 1000 ...	50 0 0
" 1000 and upwards ...	60 0 0

Contract to serve as Artificers, Servants, Clerks, Mechanics, or Labourers in the British Colonies are exempted from stamp duty.

PROTESTS.

On any bill or note where the stamp duty on same does not exceed 1s., the same duty as on the bill or note.

On any other bill or note ... 1s. od. Of any other kind ... 1 0

Bill of lading ... 0 6

(Cannot be stamped after execution.

Charterparty ... 0 6

(Charterparty may be stamped within seven days after execution on payment of 4s. 6d. penalty; within one month, £10 penalty; after one month cannot be stamped.

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND.

All Drafts, Warrants, or Orders for the payment of money are chargeable with a stamp duty of one penny, by using an adhesive receipt stamp, which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp.

BONDS.

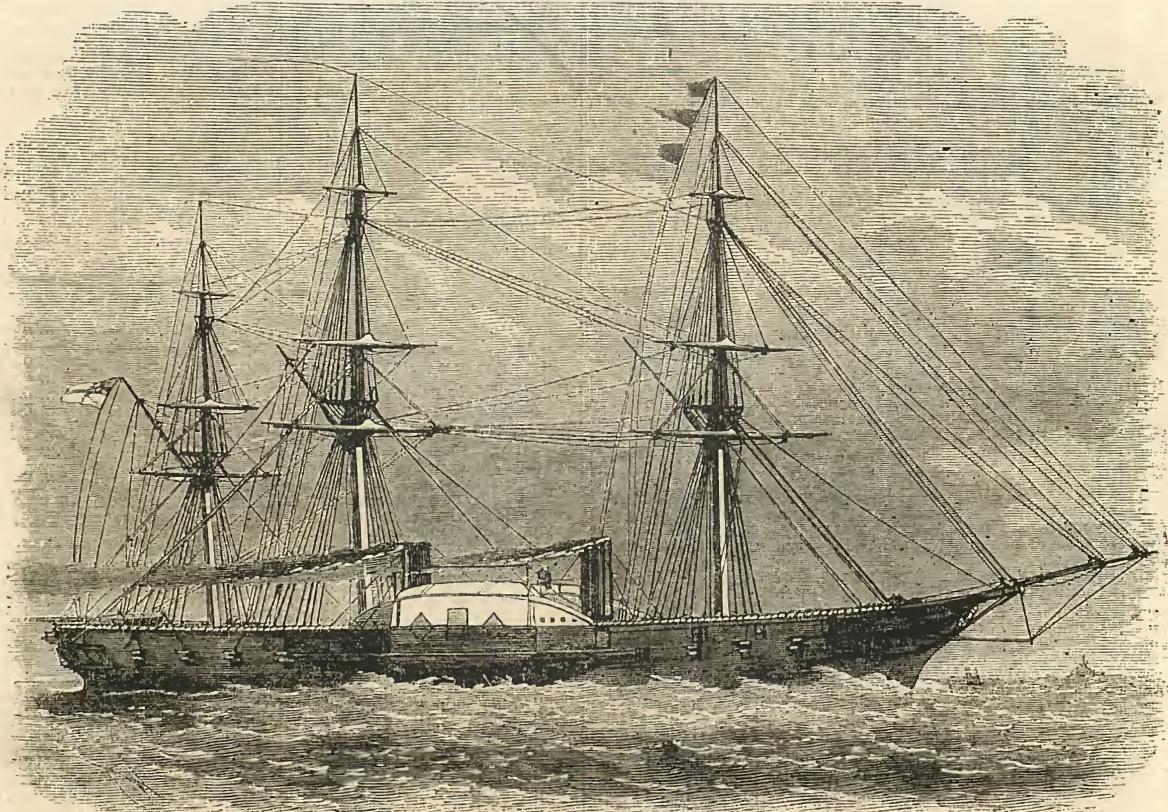
Not exceeding £50 ...	1s. 3d.	Exc. £150 and not exc. £200 ... 5s. od.
Exc. £50 and not exc. 100 ...	2 6	" 200 " 250 ... 6 3
" 100 " 150 ... 3 9		" 250 " 300 ... 7 6

Transfer of Mortgages, for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100.

And where any such bond or mortgage shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following—viz., where such bond or mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* stamp duty, not exceeding 10s., a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty or duties. And in every other case a further progressive duty of 10s. See, as to Inland Revenue Bonds, the 18th and 19th Vict., c. 78, s.6.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—STAMP DUTIES ON.

On petition for grant of letters patent ...	... . . . .	£5 0 0
On certificate of record of notice to proceed ...	... . . . .	5 0 0
On warrant of legal officer for letters patent ...	... . . . .	5 0 0
On the sealing of letters patent ...	... . . . .	5 0 0
On specification ...	... . . . .	5 0 0
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year ...	... . . . .	50 0 0
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year ...	... . . . .	100 0 0
On certificate of record of notice of objection ...	... . . . .	2 0 0
On certificate of every search and inspection ...	... . . . .	0 1 0
On certificate of entry of assignment or license ...	... . . . .	0 5 0
On certificate of assignment or license ...	... . . . .	0 5 0
On application for disclaimer ...	... . . . .	5 0 0
On caveat against disclaimer ...	... . . . .	2 0 0
On office copies of documents, for every ninety words	... . . . .	0 0 2
Letters of allotment, scrip certificates, and scrip	... . . . .	0 0 1



PADDLE WOODEN STEAM-FRIGATE, THE TERRIBLE.

D. or M.	D. or W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 0 2 3 4 5	Moon's Age. 1 2 3 4 5	After Sunset. O'Clock. 7 8 9 10	London	Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.						
1	Ih	Expedition to the North Pole, 1818	5 38	3 52	6 31	Morn.	8 26			19													91
2	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins	5 36	3 34	6 33	0 24	9 9			20													92
3	S		5 34	3 16	6 35	1 23	9 56			○													93
4	S	<i>Low Sunday</i>	5 31	2 58	6 37	2 15	10 50			22													94
5	M	Princess Victoria of Hesse born, 1863	5 29	2 40	6 38	2 57	11 47			23													95
6	Iu	<i>Old Lady Day</i>	5 27	2 23	6 40	3 32	Aftern.			24													96
7	W	Prince Leopold born, 1853	5 24	2 6	6 41	4 2	1 51			25													97
8	Ih	Christian IX. of Denmark born, 1818	5 22	1 49	6 43	4 27	2 55			26													98
9	F	Lord Bacon died, 1626. Fire Insurance due	5 20	1 32	6 44	4 50	3 58			27													99
10	S	Battle of Toulouse, 1814	5 18	1 16	6 45	5 10	5 2			28													100
11	S	2ND. SUND. AFT. EASTER	5 15	0 59	6 47	5 30	6 7			29													101
12	M	Princess Frederica of Prussia born, 1866	5 13	0 44	6 48	5 53	7 14			○													102
13	Tu	Handel died, 1759	5 11	0 28	6 50	6 15	8 20			1													103
14	W	Princess Beatrice born, 1857. Christian of Augustenb. b., 1867	5 9	0 13	6 52	6 39	9 28			2													104
15	Th	Easter Term begins	5 7	before Noon.	6 54	7 8	10 33			3													105
16	F	Victory of Culloden, 1746	5 5	0 17	6 55	7 45	11 37			4													106
17	S	Napoleon III. visited England, 1855	5 2	0 31	6 57	8 29	Morn.			5													107
18	S	3RD. SUND. AFT. EASTER	5 0	0 45	6 59	9 20	0 37			6													108
19	M	<i>Alphage</i>	4 58	0 58	7 1	10 23	1 28			○													109
20	Tu	Napoleon III. born, 1808	4 56	1 11	7 2	11 32	2 14			8													110
21	W	Alexander the Great died, b.c. 323	4 55	1 24	7 4	Aftern.	2 53			9													111
22	Th	Royal Society incorporated, 1660	4 53	1 36	7 6	2 9	3 25			10													112
23	F	<i>St. George</i>	4 51	1 48	7 8	3 30	3 55			11													113
24	S	Emperor of Austria married, 1854	4 49	1 59	7 10	4 52	4 22			12													114
25	S	4TH. SUND. AFT. EASTER	4 47	2 10	4 11	6 13	4 48			13													115
26	M	[Pra. Alice of Hesse born, 1843]	4 45	2 20	7 13	7 35	5 15			○													116
27	Tu	French army in Italy, 1859	4 43	2 30	7 14	8 52	5 46			15													117
28	W	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	4 41	2 39	7 16	10 5	6 19			16													118
29	Th	Alexander II. born, 1818	4 39	2 48	7 17	11 12	6 58			17													119
30	F	London University founded, 1827	4 37	2 57	7 19	Morn.	7 45			18													120



"A SHRIMPER," BY L. SMYTHE.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

MARCH AND APRIL.—No. 1.

AMONGST THE WILD FLOWERS.

The daisies peep from every field,
And violets sweet their odour yield;
The purple blossom paints the thorn,
And streams reflect the blush of morn.
Then lads and lasses all be gay,
For this is nature's holiday.

The change from winter to spring is like the change of the old sorceress we have seen in the play, who, feebly tottering upon crutches, decrepit with age and swathed in miserable tatters, at a given moment throws off her black and wretched rags, and displays herself as a glittering, dancing fairy, overflowing with youth and gaiety.

With March and April, spring has come indeed; the tale of its advent, like the old, old tale of love, never grows old. During March and April our woodlands and meadows are adorned with the first wild blossoms of the year; the earliest spring butterflies flit through the air; song-birds begin their deafening carols from every bush and tree; animals, reptiles and insects, so lately dormant, wake from their winter's sleep, to bask once more in the rays of the welcome sun; and the dead earth itself, no longer bound up with iron frost, is again impressive and fruitful. At this season all living nature joins with man in a song of hearty welcome to the happy spring time.

March, named from Mars, the God of War, is often a rough month of boisterous wind and driving hail and rain; in these storms of wind forest trees are uprooted, branches splintered off and hurled to the ground, homesteads are shaken from basement to roof, and Boreas is indeed the king. In normal seasons March is said to come in like a lion; like a lion he roars through the forests, and with more than the strength or cruelty of a lion he rushes over the seas and engulps our brothers in the deep. Between these tempests of wind, hail, and rain we get gleams of warm sunshine that awaken the violets in the hedgerows and the wild hyacinths in the woods, that soften the horny winter-buds of the trees and send a thrill of new life through all living things; for, with all its rugged aspects, March is truly the first month of spring. To our boys and girls spring time in the country and spring time in the town are very different matters; the only equivalents our city youth get for bird's-nesting and fishing excursions, and rambles in the mossy woods and flowery pastures, are the very questionable ones of the Easter entertainments, gay theatricals, and popular lectures: the carols of the feathered songsters have to give place to the warbling of the favourite *cantatrice*. The town lover, unlike the country swain, unable to thread his way through the blossom-covered meadows of spring, must be content to take his lady through the dreary streets, perchance to find

a garden in her face,
Where roses and white lilies grow.

But to the poorer lads and lasses of towns, and, indeed, to many grown men and women, spring is a mere name quite unassociated with singing birds, starry blossoms, and youthful courtship; March, to them, truly comes in as a lion, roaring down the sooty chimney and terrifying the little ones, whistling and screaming through the keyhole and under the door, rattling the rickety window-frames, and strewing chimney-pots and slates in the court below. April they know by the festival of Momus held on the first day of the month, and by the overflowing gutter and steamy street; occasionally, too, by the sight of the fragment of a rainbow, cut off on both sides by grimy roofs and black chimney-stacks. In the country all is different; all natural objects, of late asleep, now appear to be bursting with new life, the spell of silence recently fastened on nature is broken, the hysmal stupor of animals is cast off, and the rigid nakedness of the forest, the orchard, and the roadside once more gives place to a rich mantle of foliage and flower.

With the blossoming of the snowdrop and the crocus we have the first songs of the newly-arrived birds; but it is not till March has gone and April fairly set in and passed that we have our whole happy feathered choir of songsters complete, and our woods and fields resounding with the sweet songs of the blackbird, thrush, and nightingale; the pleasant note of the cuckoo, the carolling of the lark, and the warbling of the redstart and the blackcap. Owing to its fine contrast of black, white, and scarlet colours, the bullfinch, in the spring, is one of the greatest ornaments of our gardens and woody places; it is, however, so fond of the deepest recesses of the woodlands and the most retired places of gardens that, notwithstanding its vivid colours, it often passes unnoticed. All our bullfinches do not migrate in the autumn, but many remain with us during the whole winter; they then become very docile and affectionate, approaching our dwellings after the manner of the redbreast itself. It is not, however, welcomed to the same extent, for the bullfinch has acquired a bad name amongst country folk, who carry on a constant warfare with it, under the pretext (real or imaginary) of its destroying the fruit buds of the orchards. The memory of the bird is most remarkable, for not only, when in a state of captivity, does it recognise its friends from amongst strangers, but it can be readily taught to "pipe" the complete music of three or four tunes—this it does in a sweet, plaintive, flute-like note, very superior to its poor native song. Although it is an extremely frank

and affectionate bird, yet, like the redbreast, to which we shall presently refer, it is a desperate fighter; bullfinches seldom associate with other birds, but at times engage in fearful and fatal conflicts with each other.

April (protean though it be) is, as its name indicates, the real opening of the year. The forest trees now put out their flowers, the orchards their blossoms, and the hedgerows their gay wild flowers; the air is laden with the songs of birds and the odours of spring, every living thing appears to be brim-full of happiness and delight. This month, above all others, and the tender passion have an inseparable alliance; the changeable weather, the wavering affection; April sunshine and April love; April showers and the passing quarrels peculiar to courtship, are so much alike. Comparisons like these are forced on the most unobservant; for instance, the sudden overclouding of the atmosphere (mental and aerial), when all things were looking so thoroughly serene; the copious showers, so soon followed by sunshine; the peculiar brilliancy of the horizon, the gorgeous rainbows (sometimes double), and the prevailing verdant hue of all nature, with other resemblances, at once suggest themselves to all

In that soft season, when descending showers
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flowers.

How wonderful is the flowering and leafing of trees and flowers in the spring! how inexplicable the packing of the tiny flowers in the hard, resin-covered winter-buds of the trees! how mysterious the complicated doubling and folding of the incipient leaves, some outwards, some inwards, one within the other, or round and round in interminable volutes! not the least extraordinary part of the phenomenon being the unvarying precedence of the flowering and leafing of one tree or plant before the other, all appearing in due course without variation or change.

Some of our earliest spring flowers are shown in the accompanying picture. One of the first and commonest is the wood anemone, (*Anemone nemorosa*); it has a lovely white flower, with a golden centre, supported on a slender crimson stem; it abounds in woody places, and often grows in such abundance as to perfectly whiten the ground. The generic name, anemone, means "the wind," and the flowers are said to open only when buffeted by the wind. Flowering as it does in the windy month of March, it generally gets the full benefit of the north-easters of that season.

The sweet violet (*Viola odorata*), so fond of hiding itself on shady banks, is one of the greatest favourites of spring; its delicious but heavy fragrance always betrays its presence. It was at one time in great repute with the old herbalists, one of whom, in enumerating its virtues, says, amongst other strange things, that it "takes away the ruggedness of the windpipe and iaves" (jaws).

The bluebell or wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*) is another great ornament to our woods and shady places in spring. It often causes the very ground to look blue, as if covered with one complete carpet of its beautiful and fragrant blossoms. In old books we find it called "Blew English Hare-Bells" and "Incint"! It was referred to the hyacinth tribe in honour of the boy Hyacinthus, who perished whilst playing with Apollo, and from whose blood this flower was said to have sprung. "The roote is Bulbus," says an old author, "ful of a slimy glewish iuice, which will serve to set feathers vpon arrowes in stead of glew, or to paste books with; wherof is made the best starche next vnto that of wake-robin." He also tells us that "it helpeth against the venomous bitings of the fiedle spider," and that it will "procure haire in beardless men."

Another extremely-graceful plant of our banks and woods is the wood-sorrel or shamrock (*Oxalis acetosella*); its delicate white flowers and tender green leaves are sensitive to a degree, both leaves and flowers drooping and closing as the evening approaches or during humid weather. The plant has a refreshing acid juice, hence its generic and specific names.

The beautiful white flower over the bullfinch's back is the broad-leaved garlic or "ramsons" (*Allium ursinum*); it has a rank and disagreeable smell, to which it perhaps owes its specific name.

We will complete our description with a reference to the orchid figured (*Orchis mascula*), the Greek word "orchis" has reference to the two remarkable tubers at the base of these plants. Although the orchis tribe greatly attracted the attention of our old herbalists, they appear to have ascribed no extraordinary properties to it; one writer, for instance, in speaking of a British orchid, says, "We haue nothing to write, being not sufficiently knowne to the old writers; no, nor to the new;" which we should imagine to be the case, for one of the best authorities refers a certain species of orchid (*Corallorrhiza*) to the fungus tribe, and compares it with (which to him was also a fungus) the "toothwort" of our hazel hedges with these words:—"there is also another sort heereof founde, not differing from the precedent; the chiefe difference consisteth in that, that this plant is altogether lesser; in other respects like." *Orchis mascula* is the earliest blooming orchis of the year, it bears an odor which is at certain times agreeable, but at others, especially in the evening, very disagreeable; it is, however, one of the handsomest plants of our spring flora. The author above quoted says, "There is no great vse of these in phisick;" but as he immediately afterwards says (whilst speaking of a patent), "after he endured fower and fortie fits (44) was cured therewith" we think "great vse" must have been made of the orchids in some occult way. W. G. S.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

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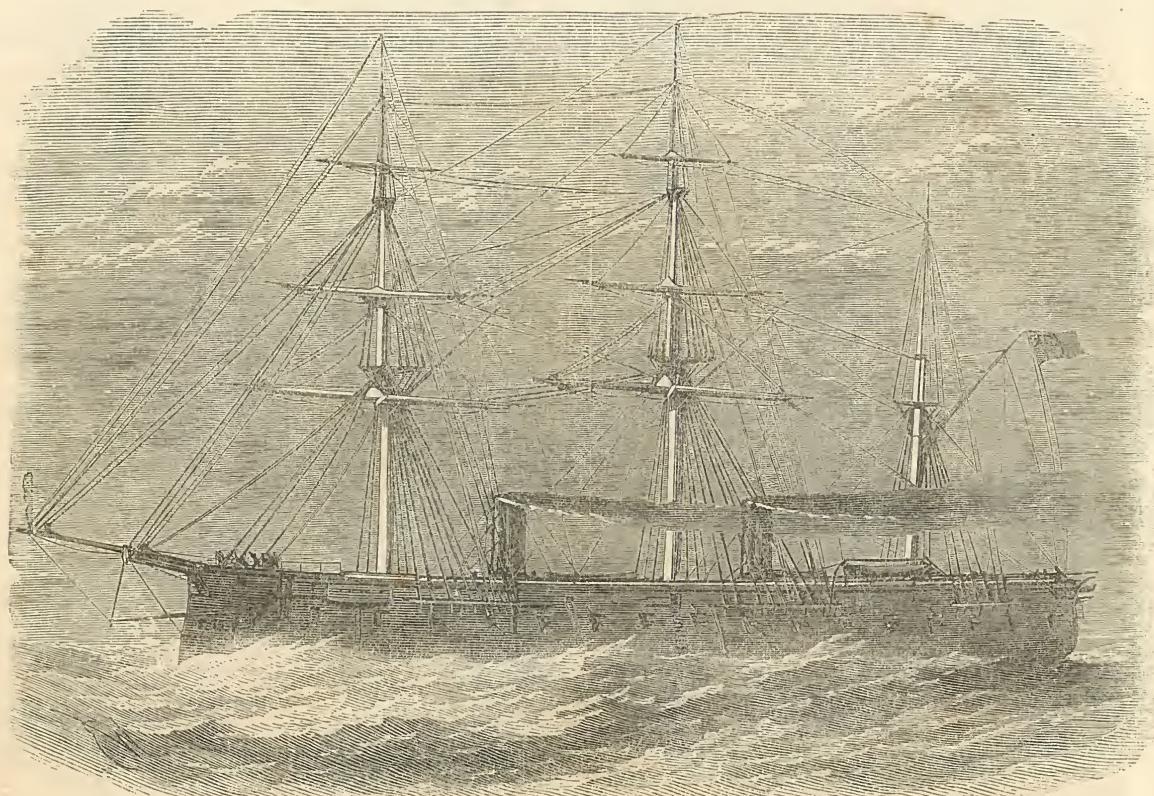
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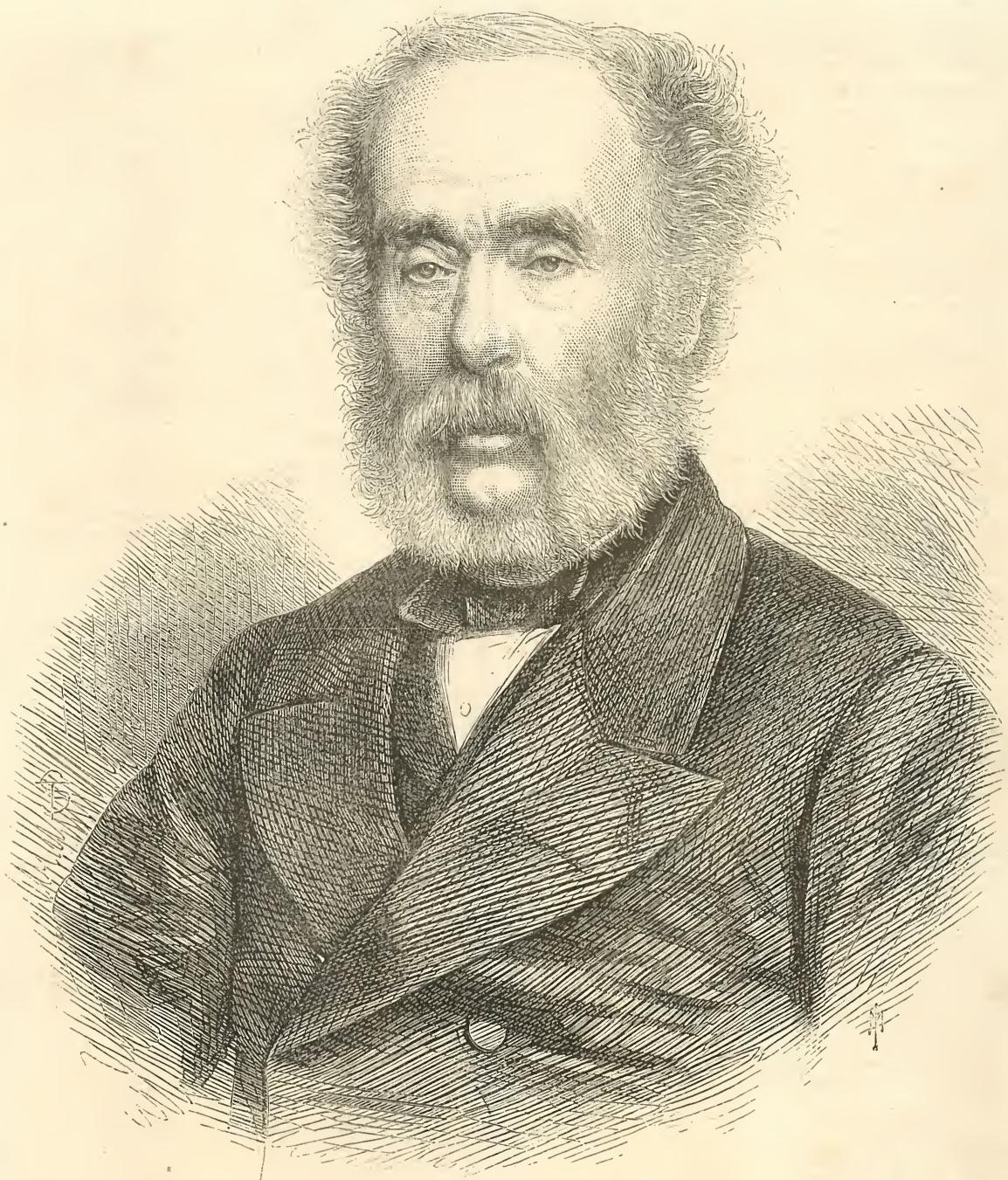
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CONVERTED IRON-CLAD WOODEN FRIGATE CALEDONIA.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT			Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Morn.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.	1 2 3 4 5	Moon Age.	After Sunset.	7 8 9 10 11 12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Docks.	Morn.	Aftern.			
1 S	<i>St. Philip and St. James</i>	4 34 3 4 7 21	0 7 8 37						19					5 18	5 40	2 15	2 34	121						
2 S	<i>Rogation Sunday</i>	4 33 3 11 7 23	0 53 9 34						20					6 4	6 28	2 56	3 20	122						
3 M	Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway born, 1826	4 31 3 18 7 24	1 34 10 35						○					6 53	7 20	3 44	4 9	123						
4 Tu	Seringapatam taken, 1799	4 29 3 24 7 26	2 5 11 38						22					7 50	8 28	4 36	5 6	124						
5 W	Napoleon I. died, 1821	4 28 3 30 7 27	2 32 Aftern.						23					9 8	9 45	5 44	6 24	125						
6 Th	<i>Ascension Day</i>	4 26 3 34 7 29	2 55 1 46						24					10 22	10 59	7 1	7 38	126						
7 F	Napoleon I. made Consul, 1802	4 24 3 39 7 30	3 16 2 50						25					11 31	11 59	8 15	8 47	127						
8 S	Easter Term ends	4 22 3 43 7 32	3 36 3 56						26					—	0 23	9 15	9 39	128						
9 S	<i>Sunday after Ascension</i>	4 21 3 46 7 34	3 57 5 1						27					0 43	1 2	9 59	10 18	129						
10 M	President Davis taken, 1865	4 19 3 48 7 35	4 19 6 9						28					1 21	1 38	10 37	10 54	130						
11 Tu	Percival assassinated in the House of Commons, 1812	4 17 3 50 7 36	4 42 7 17						○					1 54	2 10	11 10	11 26	131						
12 W	Lord Strafford beheaded, 1641	4 16 3 52 7 38	5 11 8 25						1					2 28	2 47	11 44	—	132						
13 Tu	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792	4 14 3 52 7 39	5 44 9 31						2					3 3	3 20	0 3	0 19	133						
14 F	Oxford Easter Term ends, Cambridge Easter Term divides	4 12 3 53 7 41	6 26 10 33						3					3 36	3 53	0 36	0 52	134						
15 S	Cuvier died at Paris, 1832	4 11 3 52 7 42	7 15 11 28						4					4 12	4 31	1 9	1 28	135						
16 S	<i>Whit Sunday</i>	4 10 3 52 7 44	8 14 Morn.						5					4 51	5 13	1 47	2 7	136						
17 M	Battle of Alessandria, 1799	4 8 3 50 7 45	9 23 0 15						6					5 34	5 58	2 29	2 50	137						
18 Tu	Boswell died, 1755	4 7 3 48 7 47	10 36 0 55						○					6 26	6 56	3 14	3 42	138						
19 W	<i>Dunstan</i>	4 5 3 46 7 48	11 51 1 29						7					7 28	8 5	4 12	4 44	139						
20 Th	Columbus died, 1506	4 4 3 43 7 49	Aftern. 1 57						8					8 45	9 24	5 21	6 1	140						
21 F	Death of Harley, Earl of Oxford, 1724	4 3 3 39 7 51	2 30 2 25						9					10 0	10 35	6 40	7 16	141						
22 S	Trinity Term begins	4 1 3 35 7 52	3 50 2 50						10					11 9	11 40	7 51	8 25	142						
23 S	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>	4 0 3 31 7 53	5 21 3 16						11					—	0 8	8 56	9 24	143						
24 M	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 59 3 26 7 55	6 27 3 44						12					0 35	1 2	9 51	10 18	144						
25 Tu	Princess Helena of Augustenburg born, 1846	3 58 3 20 7 57	7 43 4 14						13					1 27	1 50	10 43	11 6	145						
26 W	<i>St. Augustin</i>	3 57 3 14 7 58	8 53 4 50						14					2 13	2 35	11 29	11 51	146						
27 Th	Corpus Christi, Duke of Cumberland b., 1819	3 56 3 8 7 59	9 56 5 33						15					2 57	3 17	—	0 13	147						
28 F	William Pitt born, 1759	3 55 3 1 8 0	10 48 6 23						16					3 39	3 58	0 33	0 55	148						
29 S	Charles II. restored, 1660	3 54 2 53 8 1	11 32 7 20						17					4 19	4 39	1 14	1 35	149						
30 S	1st Sunday aft. Trinity	3 53 2 45 8 2	Morn. 8 20						18					4 59	5 20	1 55	2 15	150						
31 M	Canton taken, 1841	3 52 2 37 8 3	0 7 9 23						19					5 41	6 3	2 36	2 57	151						



MR. JOSEPH WHITWORTH, OF MANCHESTER, FOUNDER OF THE WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS OF MECHANICAL SCIENCE.
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Mr. Joseph Whitworth has long been known as one of the greatest mechanicians of his time, the head of a most extensive manufactory of machines at Manchester, and the author of some of the most valuable inventions now in use. His beautiful apparatus for measuring and marking the most inconceivably minute intervals of space is a marvellous contrivance. The Whitworth rifle is unsurpassed, and perhaps unequalled, for its accuracy at long ranges, though it has not been found so well adapted for soldiers as for sportsmen. The artillery which he has invented, and to the perfecting of which he has devoted, from a patriotic motive, no small portion of his time and thought, with a large expenditure of money, will one day be more justly appreciated. Mr. Whitworth has never courted public honours and offices, even in his own city, where, both as a private gentleman and as a man of business, he is highly esteemed. We believe he is one of those true leaders of practical science and useful industry who have, to the glory and

happiness of the age, found it possible to rise, by their own intellect and faculty of work, from a comparatively humble station to the most respected and influential class of English society. It was therefore well said of him, in a recent notice by a contemporary, "He is a man who has felt that need in his own youth which he now does so much to remove for the sons of his fellow-workers. Having fought with and conquered difficulty for himself, he now turns, with an outstretched hand and open purse, to help the wayfarer toiling on the path which he once trod." He has bestowed the munificent sum of £100,000 upon the perpetual encouragement of young students of mechanical and engineering science. It is certainly not the less generous, and may perhaps be more beneficial, than Mr. Peabody's noble donation to the London artisan. The training of superior hands, or the higher education of young men as superintendents and managers, will tend by its effect upon the economy of manufacture to the advantage of all.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1868.

An Account of the REVENUE of England, Scotland, and Ireland, arranged according to the several Departments from which it is derived, particularising the most important Items of each; showing also the mode of its Disbursement, and the net Balance standing to the Debt or Credit of the Country at the expiration of the last Financial Year.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1868.

CUSTOMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ecer, Spruce	2,953 1 5	
Chicory	112,505 10 2	
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate	22,832 8 5	
Coffee	393,421 14 2	
Corn, Meal, and Flour	576,669 5 3	
Currants	276,152 9 0	
Figs	26,349 11 10	
Ginger, Preserved	1,715 10 4	
Plate, Gold and Silver	4,249 13 10	
Plums, Dried or Preserved, French Plums, and Prunellos	2,476 11 10	
Prunes	4,483 16 3	
Raisins	112,277 4 9	
Sago	3,811 17 9	
Spirit, Colonial and Foreign	1,301,207 12 7	
Succades and Confectionery, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar	3,838 4 3	
Sugar	5,241,393 0 0	
Ditto, Refined and Molasses	514,181 4 1	
Tea	2,829,130 9 10	
Tobacco and Snuff	6,596,283 12 10	
Wine	1,471,128 10 10	
All other Articles	12,178 5 10	
Duties collected on behalf of the Inland Revenue on the Delivery, for Home Consumption, of British Spirits deposited in the Customs' Warehouses		
Charges on Deliveries from the Bonded Warehouses, and Arrears of repeated Charges on Import Entries and Bills of Lading		
Duties collected at the Isle of Man		
Rents of Legal Quays, Warehouse, &c.		
Proceeds of Goods sold for the Duties, &c.		
Fees received under Merchant Shipping Act, Part 2		
Monies received from the Board of Trade in reimbursement of charges incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act		
Proceeds of Sale of Premises, Old Stores, &c.		
Monies received from the Merchants in respect of the special attendance of Officers given on their application		
Total Revenue of Customs	44,835 12 6	
	4,312 0 11	
	11,856 8 4	
	6,217 17 6	
	530 8 6	
	13,531 8 4	
	10,983 16 6	
	12,777 4 5	
	92,664,880 10 9	

POST-OFFICE.

Postage Collected by Country Postmasters	95,056 14 10 ¹
Collected in the Metropolis	93,421 16 4
" Charged against Public Departments	
Postage Collected by Postmasters Abroad	191,730 13 9
Amount of Postage-stamps issued to Postmasters, Receivers, &c.	172,815 10 10
Amount received from Inland Revenue on account of Postage-stamps sold by that Department	3,175,243 11 7
Commission on Money Orders	769,000 0 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	173,288 8 11
Balances, Bills outstanding, &c., on March 31, 1866, &c.	19,604 9 6 ²
Nct Receipts of Post Office in the United Kingdom within the Year, including balances, and after deducting Returned Letters, &c.	1,190,530 2 5 ²
Total Income, including Balances	4,558,962 2 8
	5,749,492 5 1 ³

INLAND REVENUE—TAXES.

Land Tax on Lands and Tenements	1,092,695 13 11 ²
Duties on Offices and Pensions	19 16 0
ASSESSED TAXES:	
Schedule B. Inhabited Houses	1,068,773 0 3 ¹
" C. Servants	220,455 13 3
" D. Carriages	382,911 7 8
" E. Horses for Riding	260,365 8 0
" F. Other Horses and Mules	151,904 17 9
" G. Dogs	191,663 2 2
" H. Horsedealers	14,949 5 5 ²
" I. Hair Powder	924 13 0
" K. Armorial Bearings	64,461 12 10
Additional 10 per Cent, per Act 3 Vict., c. 17	1,494 18 6 ¹
Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered	2,166 9 0 ²
Miscellaneous	511 10 2
Property and Income Tax	6,184,166 0 3 ³
Total Taxes	9,637,163 8 5 ¹
Carried forward	... ... 28,101,636 3 3

Brought forward ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	... ...	28,101,636 3 3
INLAND REVENUE—STAMPS.		
Deeds and other Instruments not included under any of the following heads	1,602,193 14 9 ³	
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	1,625,835 16 4	
Bills of Exchange	690,440 3 3	
Bankers' Notes	1,356 5 0	
Composition for the Duties on the Bills and Notes of the Bank of England and Ireland, and of County Bankers	128,999 11 0	
Receipts, Drafts, and other id. Stamps	562,547 9 4	
Marine Insurances	162,972 18 8	
Licenses and Certificates	131,947 15 0	
Newspapers and Supplements	115,777 15 5 ¹	
Medicine	59,814 9 10 ¹	
Legacies and Successions	2,882,747 5 9	
Fire Insurances	974,018 13 7	
Gold and Silver Plats	60,067 18 9	
Cards	9,213 15 0	
Probate Court Fee Stamps	137,842 18 5	
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps	2,526 10 6	
Admiralty Court Fee Stamps	10,952 14 0	
Patents for Inventions	117,742 0 0	
Land Registry Fee Stamps	1,253 15 0	
Common Law Court Fee Stamps	112,080 3 6	
Companies' Registration Fee Stamps	7,654 11 11	
Law Fund	9,251 11 2	
Chancery Fund	5,966 3 11 ²	
Judgments Registry Fund	3,154 3 10	
Civil Bill Fund	15,107 1 9	
Record of Title Fee Stamps	73 12 6	
Chancery Fee Stamps	7,452 18 1	
Registration of Deeds Fee Stamps	11,768 15 10	
Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered	12,947 18 4 ³	
Miscellaneous	1,468 14 11 ²	
Total Stamps	9,475,177 5 7 ¹	

INLAND REVENUE—EXCISE.

Chicory	21,607 14 0 ¹
Hackney Carriages	102,416 6 0
Licenses (including licenses to kill and sell game)	2,640,237 10 3 ¹
Malt	6,302,418 16 9 ¹
Racehorses	9,263 2 0
Railways	498,142 0 5
Stage Carriages	35,556 1 10 ¹
Spirits	10,511,530 1 2
Sugar	64,117 2 10 ¹
Law Costs recovered	501 1 0
Fines and Forfeitures	5,661 0 5 ¹
Sums received from Contributors to late Scotch Excise Incorporation Fund, per Act 5 and 6 Will. 4. c. 72	519 11 1
Miscellaneous	10,398 10 4
Total Excise	20,190,338 18 3 ¹

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND.

Collected by Receivers of Land Revenues	375,723 3 7
Rent and Casual Revenues not included in the Receivers' Account	9,805 15 4
Sale of Old Materials, for Record Office, &c.	8,358 12 2
Sale of Bark, Timber, Offal Wood, &c.	55,904 15 9
Balances, &c., outstanding, March 31, 1867	63,946 6 2
Total Woods and Forests	513,008 13 0

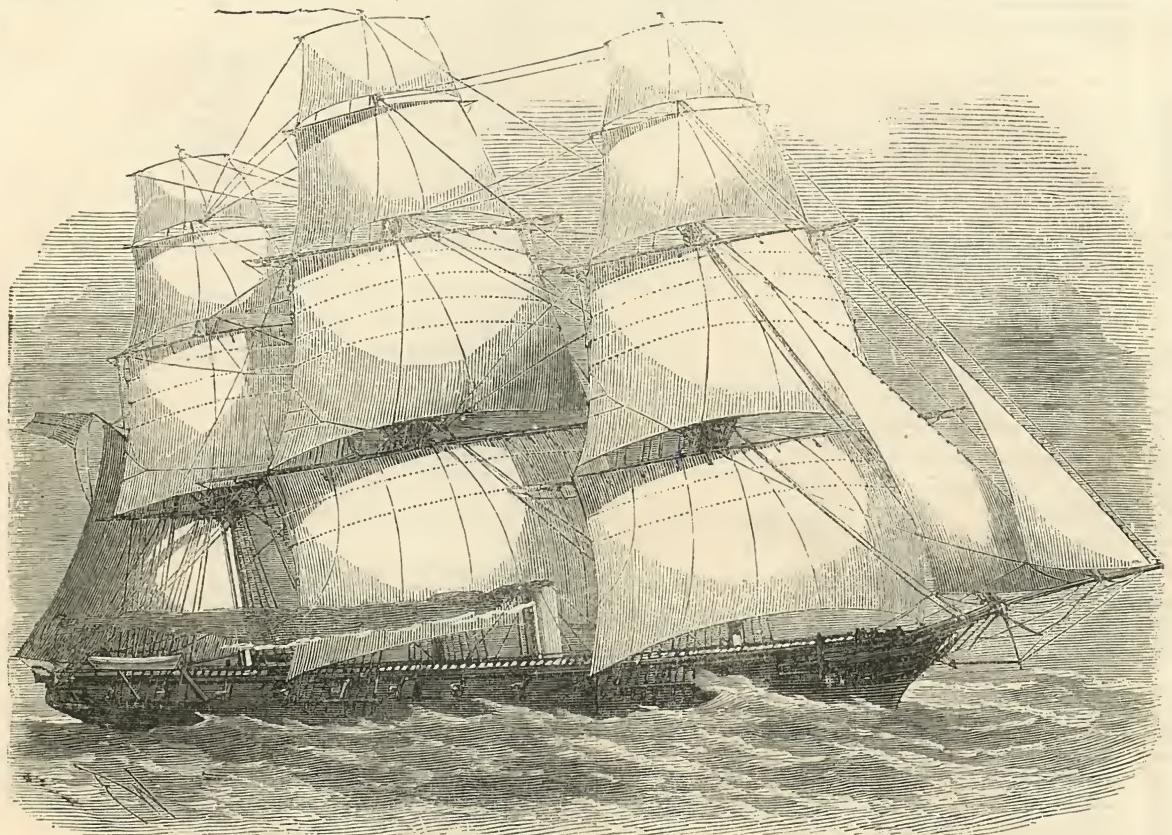
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	10,697 10 2
Bank of England (profits of issue)	133,578 0 0
Fees of Public Offices	271,179 11 10
Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments	866,590 3 1
Extra Receipts, Civil Departments	205,559 12 1
Income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes	28,268 16 10
Contribution from Revenues of India	892,080 6 0
Contribution towards Mail Service	11,504 9 3
Unclaimed Wages, &c., of Decesed Merchant Seamen, &c.	8,820 1 6
Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c.	30,690 18 11
Conscience Money	4,688 3 7
Civil Contingencies	41 18 4
Treasury Chest	2,738 11 6
Greenwich Hospital	15,480 0 0
Isle of Man	12,389 1 9
Greek Loan	7,937 1 3
Casual Receipts	9,753 7 3
Japan Indemnity	68,531 10 9
Total Miscellaneous...	2,586,218 4 1
Grand Total	69,562,002 16 8 ²

The total Income for the Year ending March 31, 1868, after certain specific deductions, and exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of the National Debt, is £69,665,998 14s. 10d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1868.				INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
CUSTOMS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Salaries and Allowances, &c., to Officers on the Establishment, at the Custom House, Thames-street	89,926	16	1	£3 per Cent Consolidated Annuities	11,693	809	0	0		
Ditto, ditto, to Officers of the Establishment of the Port of London	257,245	8	8	£3 per Cent Reduced Annuities	3,203	520	7	9		
Ditto, ditto, Liverpool	112,800	5	6	New £3 per Cent Annuities	5,750	931	15	4		
Ditto, ditto, other Ports in the United Kingdom	325,413	12	11	New £3 10s. per Cent Annuities	8,426	2	4			
Law Charges, Rewards, &c.	3,819	8	9	New £5 per Cent Annuities	21,512	9	8			
Expenses incurred in carrying into effect certain provisions of Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 104	4,207	14	8	New £2 10s. per Cent Annuities	97,554	2	2			
INLAND REVENUE.				Sinking Fund $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent Annuities	6,906	14	7			
Salaries and Allowances to Board and Officers of the Establishment	868,102	10	3	Exchequer Bonds of 1853, 16 Vict., c. 23	10,457	10	0			
Salaries to Distributors of Stamps, &c., of Scotland	15,019	10	0	Savings' Banks Annuity, 26 Vict., c. 23...	360,000	0	0			
Poundage to Distributors of Stamps	54,233	9	8		21,153,118	1	10			
Ditto to Clerks of the Local Commissioners of Taxes, &c.	206,405	7	6	Interest and Management of Public Funds (Ireland)	1,098,551	9	9			
Expenses of Officers in Collecting the Duties	15,400	17	6							
Erection and Repairs of Buildings	5,709	1	11	Interest of the Government Debt to the Bank of England	330,453	0	0			
Printing Permits and Paper Labels	1,531	17	0	Interest of the Government Debt to the Bank of Ireland	78,923	1	6			
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	15,257	14	9	Management of Funded Debt	207,077	19	9			
Postage and Carriage of Books and Parcels	22,055	14	1	Management of Unfunded Debt	800	3	9			
Rewards to Officers	7,905	0	0	Total				22,868,923	16	7
Expenses of Metropolitan Hackney Carriages, per Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 33	12,100	0	0	Terminable Annuities				3,975,884	15	0
Printing and Gumming Receipt, Draft, and Foreign Bill Stamps and Paper for the same	4,606	11	9							
Miscellaneous Expenses	93,693	0	11	UNFUNDED DEBT.						
POST-OFFICE REVENUE.				Interest of Exchequer Bonds, charged on Consolidated Fund	87,250	0	0			
Chief Offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh	624,108	0	11	Interest of Exchequer Bills (Supply), Charged on Consolidated Fund	165,918	15	0			
Surveyors, United Kingdom	49,270	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Interest of Accounts advanced by Bank of England	2,387	10	0			
Provincial Establishments, England and Wales	541,085	1	6	Sums appropriated to the Charge of Civil List				235,556	5	0
Ditto, Ireland	59,361	14	7					405,721	5	0
Ditto, Scotland	82,090	9	4							
Establishments in the Colonies and Agents Abroad	15,446	9	7	PAYMENTS OUT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.						
Conveyance of Mails, United Kingdom	753,066	5	1	Her Majesty's Privy Purse	385,000	0	0			
Buildings and Repairs, ditto	172,212	1	5	Pensions per Act 1 Vict., c. 2 (Class 5)	20,721	55	0			
Manufacture of Postage Labels	23,698	8	10	H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge	6,000	0	0			
PACKET SERVICE.				H.R.H. the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000	0	0			
Contracts	799,015	3	2	H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge	12,000	0	0			
Allowances to Government Agents on board Mail Packets, and other Expenses	14,268	12	6	H.R.H. Princess (Mary) Teck	3,000	0	0			
SUPERANNUATIONS OF REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.				H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Prussia	8,000	0	0			
Customs, Superannuation Allowances	88,719	7	0	H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary	6,000	0	0			
Ditto, Compensation Allowances	61,393	0	1	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	40,000	0	0			
Ditto, Pensions and Gratuities	494	13	8	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	10,000	0	0			
Coast Guard and Revenue Cruisers, Superannuation Allowances	30,828	3	2	H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh	15,000	0	0			
Ditto, Compensation Allowances	968	4	6	H.R.H. Princess Helena (Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, &c.)	6,000	0	0			
Ditto, Pensions and Gratuities	3,952	9	3	Naval and Military Pensions	35,000	0	0			
Colonies, Superannuation Allowances	3,228	13	1	Pensions for Civil Services	25,198	0	0			
Ditto, Compensation Allowances	9,382	1	8	Pensions for Judicial Services	53,200	0	0			
Inland Revenue, Superannuation Allowances	152,520	7	6	Hereditary Pension to the Duke of Marlborough	4,000	0	0			
Ditto, Compensation Allowances	24,656	13	9	Ditto to the Heirs of the Duke of Schomberg	2,160	0	0			
Ditto, Pensions and Gratuities	6,023	10	8	Ditto to the Earl of Bath (moiety)	1,230	0	0			
Post Office, Superannuation Allowances	66,277	6	11	Servants of George III., Queen Charlotte, and Queen Caroline	960	0	0			
Ditto, Compensation Allowances	8,820	16	10	Pensions formerly on the Civil List of George IV. and William IV.	21,000	0	0			
Total Superannuations				Pensions, Naval, Civil, and Judicial Service (Ireland)	286,829	1	10			
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.				SALARIES PAID OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.						
Salaries, &c.	15,209	13	11	Speaker of the House of Commons	6,200	0	0			
Pay of Persons temporarily employed	1,582	5	8	Lord Charles Russell, Sergeant-at-Arms	1,200	0	0			
Legal Expenses	7,041	9	2	Comptroller General, Exchequer and Audit						
Contingencies	573	10	7	Lunacy Commissioners	4,095	16	7			
Salaries and Allowances to Deputy Surveyors, &c.	7,072	13	10	Augmentation of Stipends to Scotch Clergy	10,200	0	0			
Percentage and Allowances to Receivers of Land Revenues	9,743	4	3	Ecclesiastical Establishment, West Indies	17,330	19	10			
Pensions and Payments to Schools, Churches &c., per Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 86	10,632	4	6	Salaries, Civil Government of Isle of Man	20,300	0	0			
Salaries in the Department of Wardens and Rangers	2,526	6	6	Inspectors of Anatomy	3,070	10	8			
Payments for Improvements and Repairs on Crown Estates, &c.	26,221	8	3	Miscellaneous	923	2	6			
Repairs of Buildings, Walls, Fences, &c.	39,524	13	5	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	9,112	10	2			
Balances outstanding, March 31, 1867				Maynooth College (Ireland)	20,000	0	0			
				Miscellaneous	23,360	0	0			
				Judges and Officers of Courts of Justice	21,000	0	0			
				Miscellaneous Services	3,384	7	S			
				Fortifications Constructing	150,511	16	6			
				Advances out of Consolidated Fund for purchase of Bullion and for Local Public Works	672,559	13	8			
					211,305	13	7			
					530,000	0	0			
					1,492,880	2	2			
				SUPPLY SERVICES.						
				Army	15,252,200	0	0			
				Navy	10,976,253	0	0			
				Miscellaneous Services	13,656,630	0	0			
				Supplemental for Abyssinian War and Deficiencies	2,362,308	15	9			
				Total Ordinary Expenditure	69,695,998	14	10			
				Excess of Income over Expenditure	2,166,022	13	6			
				Grand Total						
					71,862,022	3	4			



UNARMOURED WOODEN CORVETTE, THE WOLVERINE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.	Mid- age	After Sunset.	Morn.	Aftern.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.									
1	Tu	Nicomede	3 51	2 28	8 4	0 36	10 27		21						6 27	6 52	3 19	3 43							152
2	W	Gordon Riots commenced, 1780	3 50	2 19	8 5	1 0	11 33		○						7 17	7 45	4 8	4 33							153
3	Th	Prince George of Wales born, 1865	3 50	2 9	8 6	1 21	Aftern.		23						8 16	8 51	5 1	5 32							154
4	F	Countess of Blessington died, 1849	3 49	1 59	8 7	1 41	1 41		24						9 26	9 58	6 7	6 42							155
5	S	Boniface	3 49	1 49	8 8	2 1	2 47		25						10 27	10 57	7 14	7 43							156
6	S	2ND SUND. AFTER TRINITY	3 48	1 38	8 9	2 23	3 54		26						11 27	11 55	8 13	8 43							157
7	M	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 47	1 27	8 10	2 46	5 2		27						—	0 19	9 11	9 35							158
8	Tu	Seven Bishops sent to the Tower, 1688	3 47	1 15	8 11	3 12	6 11		28						0 40	1 1	9 56	10 17							159
9	W	Sir Joseph Paxton died, 1865	3 46	1 4	8 12	3 42	7 19		29						1 22	1 41	10 38	10 57							160
10	Th	Attempt to shoot the Queen by Oxford, 1840	3 46	0 52	8 12	4 21	8 25		○						2 1	2 20	11 17	11 36							161
11	F	St. Barnabas	3 45	0 40	8 13	5 7	9 24		1						2 40	3 0	11 56	—							162
12	S	Trinity Term ends	3 45	0 28	8 14	6 5	10 14		2						3 19	3 40	0 16	0 35							163
13	S	3RD SUND. AFTER TRINITY	3 45	0 15	8 15	7 11	10 57		3						4 0	4 20	0 56	1 16							164
14	M	Battle at Nazeby, 1615	3 45	0 3	8 16	8 24	11 33		4						4 42	5 5	1 36	1 58							165
15	Tu	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 44	Aftern.	8 16	9 42	Morn.		5						5 29	5 53	2 21	2 45							166
16	W	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722	3 44	0 23	8 16	10 59	0 4		6						6 21	6 49	3 9	3 37							167
17	Th	St. Alban	3 44	0 36	8 16	Aftern.	0 30		○						7 18	7 50	4 5	4 34							168
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	0 49	8 17	1 36	0 56		8						8 24	9 0	5 6	5 40							169
19	S	Indigo Jones died, 1652	3 44	1 1	8 18	2 53	1 20		9						9 35	10 8	6 16	6 51							170
20	S	4TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	3 44	1 14	8 18	4 11	1 46		10						10 42	11 15	7 24	7 58							171
21	M	Proclamation	3 44	1 27	8 18	5 25	2 14		11						11 45	—	8 31	9 1							172
22	Tu	Great Fire at London Bridge, 1666	3 45	1 40	8 19	6 37	2 48		12						0 14	0 41	9 30	9 57							173
23	W	Queen reviewed 20,000 volunteers in Hyde Park, 1820	3 45	1 53	8 19	7 42	3 26		13						1 8	1 34	10 24	10 50							174
24	Th	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day	3 45	2 6	8 19	8 39	4 12		●						1 58	2 21	11 14	11 37							175
25	F	Cambridge Easter Term ends	3 46	2 18	8 18	9 25	5 6		15						2 44	3 4	—	Midn.							176
26	S	George IV. died, 1830	3 46	2 31	8 18	10 6	6 6		16						3 24	3 44	0 20	0 40							177
27	S	5TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	3 46	2 43	8 18	10 37	7 7		17						4 4	4 22	1 0	1 20							178
28	M	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838	3 47	2 56	8 18	11 4	8 12		18						4 42	5 0	1 38	1 58							179
29	Tu	St. Peter	3 48	3 8	8 18	11 27	9 16		19						5 18	5 37	2 16	2 34							180
30	W	Duke of Argyll beheaded, 1685	3 49	3 19	8 18	11 48	10 23		20						5 57	6 19	2 53	3 13							181



"THE RIVAL PETS," BY E. CASTAN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Year ended June 30, 1868, and of the actual Issues within the same period, exclusive of sums applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the Advances and Repayments for Local Works, &c.

INCOME.

	£ s. d.
Customs	22,604,000 0 0
Excise	19,991,000 0 0
Stamps	9,366,000 0 0
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	3,479,000 0 0
Property Tax	6,829,000 0 0
Post Office	4,600,000 0 0
Crown Lands (Net)	346,000 0 0
Miscellaneous:-	£ s. d.
Military and Naval extra Receipts and proceeds of Old Stores sold	886,138 5 3
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-Effective Charges of British Troops serving in that country	1,053,750 0 0
Allowance out of Profits of Issue, received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict., c. 3 ...	138,578 0 0
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	762,830 9 8
	2,847,296 14 11
Total Income	70,102,296 14 11
Excess of Total Expenditure over Income in the year ended June 30, 1868 ...	3,574,105 5 0
	73,676,401 19 11

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	22,563,725 1 11	
Terminable Annuities	3,488,359 6 2	
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	85,500 0 0	
Interest of Exchequer Bills	131,453 15 0	
Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency	2,387 10 0	
	26,273,425 13 1	
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.		
Civil List	406,215 0 0	
Annuities and Pensions	287,098 11 9	
Salaries and Allowances	139,238 13 2	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	173,271 2 6	
Courts of Justice	671,109 19 1	
Miscellaneous Charges	191,162 2 4	
	1,974,095 8 10	
SUPPLY SERVICE.		
Army	15,855,679 8 8	
Navy	11,741,872 13 9	
Abyssinian Expedition	3,500,000 0 0	
Miscellaneous Civil Services	8,574,302 10 8	
Salaries, Superannuations, &c., of Customs and Inland Revenue	2,512,556 7 4	
Ditto Post Office	2,384,952 3 11	
Packet Service	878,517 13 8	
	44,948,880 18 0	
Total Ordinary Expenditure	73,096,401 19 11	
Expenses of Fortifications provided for by Money raised per Act 23 and 29 Vict., c. 61 ...	580,000 0 0	
Total Expenditure	73,676,401 19 11	

THE SOVEREIGN PRINCES OF EUROPE, &c.

ENGLAND.—Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; proclaimed June 21; crowned June 28, 1838.
 AUSTRIA.—Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; King of Hungary and Bohemia.
 BELGIUM.—Leopold II., King of the Belgians.
 DENMARK.—Christian IX., King of Denmark.
 FRANCE.—Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.
 GERMANY (North and South).—1. BOHEMIA, Francis Joseph, (Emperor of Austria), King of 2. Bavaria, Ludwig II., King of 3. Saxony, John, King of 4. Brandenburg, William (King of Prussia), Margrave of 5. Württemberg, Charles, King of 6. Baden, Frederick, Grand Duke of 7. Luxembourg, William, (King of the Netherlands), Grand Duke of 8. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Frederick William, Grand Duke of 9. Saxe-Weimar, Charles Alexander, Grand Duke of Saxe-

Coburg-Gotha, Ernest II., Reigning Duke of.
 GRECE.—George, King of the Greeks.
 ITALIAN STATES.—Italy, Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, Rome, Plus IX.
 MEXICO.—Juarez, President.
 NETHERLANDS.—William III., King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, &c.
 PORTUGAL.—Louis, King of Portugal and Algarves.
 PRUSSIA.—William I., King of Prussia.
 RUSSIA.—Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias and King of Poland.
 SPAIN.—Isabella II., Queen of Spain and the Indies.
 SWEDEN and NORWAY.—Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway.
 SWITZERLAND.—Confederation of twenty-two independent Cantons, his Excellency Fr. Peyer in Hof, President of the Diet.
 TURKEY.—Abdul Aziz Khan, Grand Signor and Sultan.
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Hon. Andrew Johnson, President.

LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND

FOR THE LAST 150 YEARS,
WITH DATE OF ACCEPTING OFFICE.

Sir Robert Walpole	... Oct., 1715	Spencer Perceval ...	... June, 1810
J. Stanhope	... April, 1717	Earl of Liverpool ...	... June, 1812
Earl of Sunderland	... March, 1718	George Canning ...	... April, 1827
Sir Robert Walpole	... April, 1720	Vice-count Goderich ...	... Aug., 1827
Earl of Wilmington	... Feb., 1742	Duke of Wellington ...	... July, 1828
Henry Pelham	... Aug., 1743	Earl Grey ...	... Nov., 1830
Duke of Newcastle	... April, 1754	Lord Melbourne ...	... Aug., 1834
Earl of Bute	... May, 1762	Sir Robert Peel ...	... Nov., 1834
George Grenville	... April, 1763	Lord Melbourne ...	... April, 1835
Marquis of Rockingham	... July, 1765	Sir Robert Peel ...	... Sept., 1841
Duke of Grafton	... Aug., 1766	Lord John Russell ...	... June, 1846
Lord North	... Jan., 1770	Earl of Derby ...	... Feb., 1852
Marquis of Rockingham	... March, 1782	Earl of Aberdeen ...	... Dec., 1852
Earl of Shelburne	... July, 1782	Viscount Palmerston ...	... Feb., 1855
Duke of Portland	... April, 1783	Earl of Derby ...	... Feb., 1858
William Pitt	... Dec., 1783	Viscount Palmerston ...	... June, 1859
Henry Addington	... March, 1801	Earl Russell ...	... Oct., 1865
William Pitt	... May, 1804	Earl of Derby ...	... June, 1863
Lord Grenville	... Jan., 1806	Benjamin Disraeli ...	... Feb., 1868
Duke of Portland	... March, 1807		

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees — Lord Redesdale.		C. Congreve, O. E. Grant, J. H. Robinson, A. Du Bourg, H. Walmsley, W. Malony, Hon. T. Stonor, L. Birch, F. Green, A. Pechell, G. Webb, H. Brougham, M. A. Thoms, W. H. Palk, H. C. Malkin, Hon. E. S. Thesiger, R. W. Monro, A. Harrison.
Clerk of the Parliament — Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.		Librarian — James H. Pulman.
Assistant ditto — William Rose.		Deputy Librarian — W. J. Thomas.
Reading Clerk and of the Private Committee — Hon. Slingsby Bethell.		Gentleman Usher of Black Rod — Sir A. W. Gifford, Bart.
Counsel to Chairman of Committees — R. J. Palk.		Sergeant-at-Arms — Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. P. M. C. Talbot.
Chief Clerk — H. L. Smith, Esq.		Deputy Sergeant — G. Goodbody.
Principal Clerk for Bills — W. E. Walmsley.		Yeoman Usher — Colonel R. C. Spencer Clifford.
Clerk attending the Table — W. G. Green.		

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk — Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., Palace of Westminster.		Marriott, J. B. Bull, S. B. Gunnell C. Eales.
Clerk Assistant — Sir T. Erskine Myn, K.C.B., 60, Chester-square.		Examiner of Election Recognisances and Council to Speaker — G. K. Rickards.
Second Clerk Assistant — Henry Ley, 51, Chester-square.		Chaplain — Rev. Charles Merivale, M.A.
Accountants — G. Broom, W. Seymour.		Taxing Master of the House — Charles Freere.
Clerk of the Journals — Charles Rowland.		Clerk to Taxing Master — E. Webster.
Clerk of Public Bills and Fees — W. Rose.		Trainbearer — Mr. George Brown.
Clerk of Private Bills — William Hodgkin.		Librarian — G. Howard.
Chief Clerk Committee Clerks' Office — Charles William Pole.		Assistant Librarian — W. Hearn.
Sec. to Speaker — Alfred Denison.		Shorthand writer — Joseph Gurney.
Senior Clerks — J. L. Postlethwaite, F. H. Grey, H. B. Mayne, R. R. Fox Russell.		Sergeant-at-Arms — Lord Charles J. Fox Russell.
		Deputy Sergeant — R. A. Gossett.
		Assistant Sergeant — Colonel C. W. Forester.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	British Ambassadors, &c., Abroad.	Foreign Ambassadors in England.
America	Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B.	The Hon. Reverdy Johnson.
Argent. Confederation	Hon. Wm. Stuart	M. Balcane.
Austria	Lord Balfour, G.C.B.	Count R. d'Apponyi.
Bavaria	Sir F. H. Howard	Count Ferd. de Hompech.
Belgium	G. B. Mathew, Esq., C.B.	Baron du Jardin.
Brazil	Ed. Corbet, Esq.	Baron de Penedo.
Central America	...	M. Mareloeta.
Chili	W. T. Thompson, Esq.	Don Alberto B. Gana.
China	Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.	
Denmark	Sir Charles L. Wyke, C.B.	Licut-General Bulow.
Ecuador	F. Hamilton	M. Flores.
France	Lord Lyons, G.C.B.	Pr. de la Tour d'Auvergne.
Greece	Hon. E. M. Erskine	M. Brailas Araneni.
Hans Towns	John Ward, Esq.	M. Rudolph Schleiden.
Italy	Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B.	
Japan	Sir H. Parkes, K.C.B.	Senor Duran.
Mexico	Sir John H. D. Hay	
Netherlands	Adm. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N.	Baron Bentinck.
New Granada	Philip Griffith, Esq.	Don Juan De F. Martin.
Persia	Charles Alison, Esq., K.C.B.	Mahmoud Khan.
Peru	Hon. W. S. Jerningham	M. F. de Rivero.
Portugal	Hon. Sir C. A. Murray, K.C.B.	Count de Lavradio.
Prussia	Lord A. W. F. S. Loftus, K.C.B.	Count Bernstorff.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Buehanan, K.C.B.	Baron de Brunnow.
Spain	Sir J. F. Crampton, Bt., K.C.B.	Count Vistahermosa.
Sweden	Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham	Baron Hochschild.
Switzerland	John Savile Lumley, Esq.	J. Raap, Esq. (Cons.-Gen.).
Turkey	Hon. H. G. Elliott	Musurus Pacha.
Venezuela	George Fagan, Esq.	
Wirtemberg	G. J. R. Gordon, Esq.	

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY. | BURLINGTON-GARDENS, W.
T. N. Hunt, Governor. R. W. Crawford, Deputy Governor.
Directors.

H. W. Blake	B. B. Greene	J. G. Hubbard	James Morris
H. H. Berens	J. A. Guthrie	C. F. Huth	S. Neave
J. W. Birch	T. Hankey	Alfred Latham	G. W. Norman
Travers Buxton	J. B. Heath	George Lyall	E. H. Palmer
M. W. Collet	K. D. Hodgeson	T. Masterman	A. G. Sandeman
J. P. Currie	H. L. Holland	A. Matheson	C. Weguelin

TRANSFER DAYS, &c., AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Dividends due. Transfer Days.			
Bank Stock	... ...	April 5,	Oct. 10,
Three per Cent Reduced	... ...	April 5,	Oct. 10,
New Three per Cent Annuities	... ...	April 5,	Oct. 10,
New Five per Cent	... ...	Jan. 5,	July 5
Three per Cent Consols	... ...	Jan. 5,	July 5
Annuities, ending April 5, 1885	... ...	April 5,	Oct. 10,
New Two-and-a-Half per Cent Annuities	... ...	Jan. 5,	July 5
New Three-and-a-Half per Cent Annuities	... ...	Jan. 5,	July 5

N.B.—Mondays and Saturdays are private transfer days.

Hours for buying and selling at the Bank, 10 to 1, and transferring, 11 to half-past 2; for accepting, 9 to 3; payment of dividends, 9 to 3.

No transfers can be made at the Bank on Saturdays after 1 o'clock.

Life Annuities, if transferred between Jan. 5 and April 4, or between July 5 and Oct. 9, payable Jan. 5 and July 5. If transferred between April 5 and July 4, or between Oct. 10 and Jan. 4, payable on April 5 and Oct. 10.

TRANSFERS.

The books are shut about a month previous to the day on which the Dividend on any Stock becomes due, and a fortnight or three weeks after, when no transfer is permitted to be made except in the former case, under special circumstances and by express sanction of the Governor of the Bank, and in the latter by what is termed a private transfer, upon which an extra 2s. 6d. is charged.

Powers of Attorney (£1 1s. 6d. for Government Funds, and £1 11s. 6d. for others), when executed, must be deposited before 2 o'clock, the day prior to sale or transfer.

No expense for the transfer of Government Securities. Bank Stock above £25, 12s. India Stock, 30s. Brokerage, 2s. 6d. per cent.

EAST INDIA STOCK PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Due.	Transfer Days.
India Four per Cent Transfer Loan	April 25,	Oct. 25,
India Promissory Note Loan	... ...	Tuesday, Wednesday,
India Five per Cent Loan	Jan. 5	July 5
India Debentures	(Feb. 16, Aug. 16	day, Friday,
India Bonds	(April 3, Oct. 8.	Registered.
	Mar. 31,	Non-registered.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Swansea.

CLEARING HOUSE.—Post Office-court, Lombard-street.

BANKERS IN LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

Agra Bank (limited), Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.	Biggerstaff, W. and J., 63, West Smithfield ; 6, Bank-buildings, Cattle Market, Islington.
Albion Bank (limited), 16, West Smithfield ; 2, Bank-buildings, Lombard-street ; 12, Bank-buildings, Cattle Market, Islington.	Bosanquet, Salt, and Co., 73, Lombard-street.
Alexanders, Cunliffes, and Co., 30, Lombard-street.	Brooks and Co., 81, Lombard-street.
Alliance Bank (lim.), Bartholomew-lane ; 266, High-street, Borough.	Brown, Janson, and Co., 82, Abchurch-lane.
Anglo-Austrian Bank, 7, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.	Brown, John, and Co., 25, Abchurch-lane.
Anglo-Egyptian Banking Co., 27, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.	Central Bank of Western India, 22, Old Broad-street.
Anglo-Italian Bank (limited), 16, Leadenhall-street.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.
Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 18, King William-street.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad-street.
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street.	Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, Temple-bar.
Bank of British Columbia, 5, East India-avenue.	City Bank, Threadneedle-street, corner of Finch-lane ; 34, Old Broad-street ; 23, Ludgate-hill ; 159, Tottenham-court-road.
Bank of British North America, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within.	Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross.
Bank of Egypt, 26, Old-Broad-street.	Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Bank of England, Threadneedle-street ; 1, Old Burlington-street.	Colonial Bank of Australasia, 10A, New Broad-street.
Bank of N. S. Wales, 120, Cannon-st.	Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 33, Cornhill.
Bank of New Zealand, 50, Old Broad-street.	Consolidated Bank (lim.), 52, Threadneedle-street ; 450, West Strand.
Bank of Otago (limited), 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.	Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.
Bank of Roumania, 13, King's Arm's-yard, Moorgate-street.	Cumifffe, Roger, Sons, and Co., 6, Princes-street, City.
Bank of Scotland, 11, Old Broad-st.	Delhi and London Bank, 76, King William-street.
Bank of Victoria, 3, Threadneedle-street.	Dimsdale, Fowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill.
Barber, James, Son, and Co., 136, Leadenhall-street.	Drummond and Co., 49, Charing-cross.
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.	
Barnett, Houle, Hanburys, and Lloyd, 60 and 62, Lombard-street.	

East London Bank (limited), 52, Cornhill ; 110, High-street, Whitechapel ; 26, Tooley-street, Borough ; 31, High-street, Shoreditch.

English and American Bank (lim.), 40, Threadneedle-street.

English Bank of Rio Janeiro (lim.), 13, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill.

Fuller, Banbury, Nix, and Mathieson, 77, Lombard-street.

General London Bank (limited), 27, James-street, Covent-garden.

Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street.

Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street.

Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-st.

Harwood, Knight, and Allen, 33, Abchurch-lane.

Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street.

Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield ; 2, Bank-buildings, Cattle Market, Islington.

Houze, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street.

Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Hopkinson, Chas., and Co., 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

Imperial Bank (limited), 6, Lothbury ; Victoria-street, Westminster.

Imperial Ottoman Bank, 4, Bank-buildings.

Ionian Bank, 31, Finsbury-circus.

Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield ; 11, Bank-buildings, Cattle Market, Islington.

Land Mortgage Bank of India (lim.), 17, Change-alley, Cornhill.

London and Bagdad Banking Association, (lim.), 79, Great Tower-street.

London Bank of Mexico and South America (limited), 16, King-William-street.

London and Brazilian Bank (lim.), 2, Old Broad-street.

London Chartered Bank of Australia, 88, Cannon-street, City.

London and County Banking Co., 21, Lombard-street ; Albert-gate, Knightsbridge ; 6, Berkeley-place, Edgware-road ; 411, Oxford-street ; High-street, Boro' ; 21, Hanover-square ; High-street, Kensington ; 19, High-street, Islington ; 187, Shoreditch ; Westbourne-grove, Bayswater ; Henrietta-st., Covent-garden ; Broadway, Stratford, Essex ; 1, Amherst-road, East Hackney ; 324, 325, High Holborn ; 165, Westminster Bridge-road ; 1, Providence-pl., Limehouse ; High-street, Newington ; 3, Victoria-st., Westminster ; 193, Caledonian-rd.

London and River Plate Bank (limited), 40, Moorgate-street.

London and South African Bank, 10, King-William-street, City.

London and South-Western Bank (limited), 29, Lombard-street ; 27, Regent-street ; 67, Park-street, Camden Town ; High-street, Hampstead ; Circus-rd., St. John's Wood ; High-street, Wandsworth ; High-st., Putney ; Manor-terrace, Kilburn ; 10, Loughborough-place, Brixton ; 24, King's-road, Chelsea ; Commercial-rd., Stepney ; 98, High-street, Peckham ; 2, Woodman-terrace, Norwood ; Crescent-place, Clapham.

London Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street.

Union Bank of Ireland (limited), 52, Moorgate-street.

Union Service Co. (limited), 9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank ; 14, Argyle-place ; 4, Pall-mall East ; Chancery-lane.

Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., 20, Bircham-lane.

Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-street.

HOLYDAYS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Bank of England and Exchequer—Good Friday, Dec. 25.

Bank Transfer Office—Good Friday, May 1, Nov. 1, Dec. 25.

Docks and Custom House—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Dec. 25.

Excise Office—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, June 28, Nov. 9, Dec. 25.

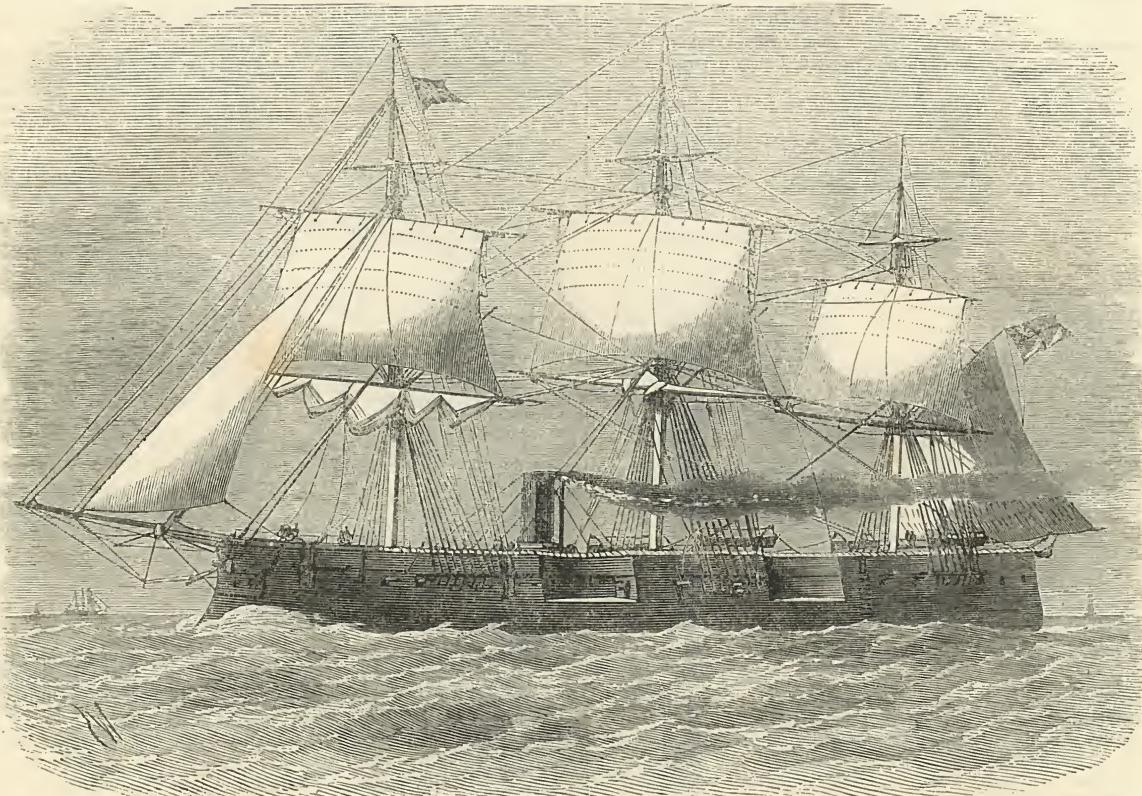
Stamp and Tax Offices—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, June 10, 11, 28, Nov. 9, Dec. 25.

Chancery Offices—Good Friday, April 22, 23 ; Dec. 25.

Common Pleas and Law Offices—Good Friday, April 20, 22, 23 ; Queen's Birthday ; June 10, 11 ; Dec. 23, 25, 27, 28.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, Lord Chancellor, First Lord of Treasury, Lord President of the Council, a Secretary of State to be nominated by her Majesty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the two Lord Chief Justices of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron, the Judges of the Probate and Admiralty Courts; the Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's, and Westminster; the Earls of Chichester and Harrowby, Viscount Eversley, Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, E. Howes, Sir John Shaw Lefevre. The Secretary to the Commission is Mr. J. Chalk.



ARMOUR-PLATED WOODEN CORVETTE, THE PALLAS.

D. OF M. W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year		
		Rises.		Souths after Noon.		Rises. Aftern.		Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age.										After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.		
		H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.	O'Clock.	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12	O'Clock.	Morn.	Aftern.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Th Princess Alice married, 1862	3 49	3 31	8 17		Morn.		11 27							21													182
2	F Sir R. Peel died, 1850	3 49	3 42	8 17	0 6				Aftern.						○													183
3	S Dog days begin	3 50	3 54	8 16		0 28		1 37							23													184
4	S 6TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	3 51	4 4	8 16		0 48		2 44							24													185
5	M Princess Helena married, 1866	3 52	4 15	8 16	1 12			3 51							25													186
6	Tu Battle of Wagram, 1809	3 53	4 25	8 16	1 40			4 59							26													187
7	W Thomas à Becket assassinated, 1170	3 54	4 35	8 15	2 16			6 8							27													188
8	Th Edmund Burke died, 1797	3 55	4 45	8 15	2 57			7 11							28													189
9	F Fire Insurance due	3 56	4 54	8 14	3 50			8 7							○													190
10	S Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 57	5 3	8 14	4 56			8 54							1													191
11	S 7TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	3 58	5 11	8 13	6 8			9 33							2													192
12	M [Prs. Irene of Hesse born, 1866]	3 59	5 19	8 12	7 27			10 8							3													193
13	Tu Sheridan died, 1816	4 0	5 26	8 11	8 46			10 36							4													194
14	W Bastile destroyed, 1789	4 1	5 33	8 10	10 5			11 2							5													195
15	Th Swithin	4 2	5 39	8 9	11 25			11 26							6													196
16	F Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723	4 3	5 45	8 8		Aftern.		11 50							○													197
17	S Dr. Watts born, 1674	4 4	5 50	8 7	1 57			Morn.							8													198
18	S 8TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	4 5	5 55	8 6	3 13			0 17							9													199
19	M Duchess of Mecklenburg born, 1822	4 6	5 59	8 5	4 26			0 48							10													200
20	Tu Margaret	4 8	6 3	8 4	5 31			1 25							11													201
21	W Robert Burns died, 1796	4 9	6 6	8 3	6 31			2 7							12													202
22	Th St. Mary Magdalene	4 10	6 9	8 2	7 21			2 57							13													203
23	F Battle of Salamanca, 1812	4 11	6 10	8 0	8 4			3 53							●													204
24	S Princess Victoria of Prussia born, 1860	4 12	6 12	7 58	8 38			4 55							15													205
25	S 9TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	4 14	6 13	7 56	9 6			5 58							16													206
26	M St. Anne	4 15	6 13	7 54	9 30			7 3							17													207
27	Tu Battle of Talavera, 1809	4 17	6 12	7 53	9 52			8 9							18													208
28	W Cowley died, 1667	4 19	6 11	7 51	10 12			9 14							19													209
29	F W. M. A. Force died, 1830	4 21	6 10	7 50	10 31			10 17							20													210
30	F Paley died, 1743	4 23	6 8	7 49	10 51			11 22							21													211
31	G Grey died, 1771	4 24	6 5	7 47	11 14			Aftern.							○													212



GROUP IN MARBLE, "LA MÈRE," BY E. J. B. FAROCHON.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

"*La Mère.*" Group in marble, by E. J. B. Farochon.—This lovely group formed one of the most attractive objects in the gallery of sculpture at the International Exhibition of 1867. It might well be placed among those productions which would claim especial and distinct notice for the very high-art qualities it possesses. In the works of the French sculptors were exhibited many high qualities—fine, well-understood form, drapery largely and grandly composed, and great mastery of execution. The style, too, was broad, showing the influence of the best antique examples. But this characteristic was not universal, and in the minor details of their sculpture the national idiosyncrasy was occasionally observable in the peculiar treatment and expression of the heads, especially in the female figures. In these the French artist appears to be tempted to do (possibly with the view of asserting his independence and individuality, and, next, of addressing modern sympathies) what the Greek sculptors scarcely ever attempted—namely, to exhibit in his statues what may be termed human impressionableness. No

doubt, individuality is thus obtained, and the works are further removed out of the category of mere servile imitations of the antique; but where this is done, and in the degree in which it is effected, it is by the sacrifice of that calm, unimpassioned beauty which is so remarkable in the best ancient schools; and, so far, the art loses something of its dignity.

It must strike those who are conversant with the French practice how great a change has taken place in the style of their school since the influence of the pseudo-classical teaching of David and his scholars passed away. This in itself is evidence which nothing but prejudice can resist of the progress French art has since made. Artists, both painters and sculptors, have in their best works shown the power to think for themselves; while, at the same time, they can admit and feel the use and value of the ancient traditions, and be guided by them as the surest and safest examples on the true principles of art.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN 1867-8, IN THE 31ST AND 32ND YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

* * * The figure before each Act denotes the chapter, and the date after each Act records the exact time of passing.

1. An Act to apply the sum of £2,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1868. Dec. 7.
2. An Act to grant her Majesty additional rates of income tax. Dec. 7.
3. An Act to confirm a provisional order under "the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the Acts amending the same. Dec. 7.
4. An Act to amend the law relating to sales of reversions. Dec. 7.
5. An Act for the amendment of "the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867." Dec. 7.
6. An Act to forbid the issue of writs for members to serve in this present Parliament for the boroughs of Tornes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster. Dec. 7.
7. An Act to further continue the 29 Vict., c. 1, intituled an Act to empower the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors, of Ireland to apprehend and detain for a limited time such persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person or government. Feb. 28.
8. An Act to provide for the acquisition of a site for a museum in the east of London. Feb. 28.
9. An Act to regulate the disposal of extra receipts of public departments. March 30.
10. An Act to apply the sum of £562,398 19s. 9d. out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending March 31, 1867, and March 31, 1868. March 30.
11. An Act to amend an Act to make further provision for the dispatch of business in the Court of Appeal in Chancery. March 30.
12. An Act to facilitate the alteration of days upon which, and of places at which, fairs are now held in Ireland. March 30.
13. An Act to apply the sum of £6,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1869. April 3.
14. An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters. April 3.
15. An Act for the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore. April 3.
16. An Act to apply the sum of £17,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1869. May 29.
17. An Act to further continue and appropriate the London coal and wine duties. May 29.
18. An Act to give further time for making certain railways. May 29.
19. An Act for declaring valid certain orders of her Majesty in council relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and to the Deans and Chapters of certain churches. May 29.
20. An Act to enable persons in Ireland to establish legitimacy and the validity of marriages, and the right to be deemed natural-born subjects. May 29.
21. An Act to provide compensation to officers of certain discontinued prisons. May 29.
22. An Act to amend the law relating to places for holding petty sessions and to lock-up houses for the temporary confinement of persons taken into custody and not yet committed for trial. May 29.
23. An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnised in the chapel of ease of Frampton Mansel, in the parish of Sapperton, in the county of Gloucester. May 29.
24. An Act to provide for carrying out capital punishment within prisons. May 29.
25. An Act to extend the Industrial Schools Act to Ireland. May 29.
26. An Act to enable certain guaranteed Indian railway companies to raise money on debenture stock. May 29.
27. An Act for raising the sum of £1,600,000 by Exchequer Bonds for the year ending March 31, 1869. May 29.
28. An Act to grant certain duties of customs and income tax. May 29.
29. An Act to amend the law relating to medical practitioners in the colonies. May 29.
30. An Act to amend the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 41, relating to the formation of quoad sacra parishes in Scotland, and to repeal the 29 and 30 Vict., c. 27. May 29.
31. An Act to amend the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in Ireland in the 39 Geo. III., intituled an Act for the better regulation of stockbrokers. June 25.
32. An Act for annexing conditions to the appointment of persons to offices in certain schools. June 25.
33. An Act for the collection and publication of cotton statistics. June 25.
34. An Act to alter some provisions in the existing Acts as to registration of writs in certain registers in Scotland. June 25.
35. An Act to extend the provision in "the Duchy of Cornwall Management Act, 1863," relating to permanent improvements. June 25.
36. An Act to make perpetual the Alkali Act, 1863. June 25.
37. An Act to amend the law relating to documentary evidence in certain cases. June 25.
38. An Act for the appropriation of certain unclaimed shares of prize-money acquired by soldiers and seamen in India. June 25.
39. An Act to give relief to jurors who may refuse or be unwilling from alleged conscientious motives to be sworn in civil or criminal proceedings in Scotland. June 25.
40. An Act to amend the law relating to partition. June 25.
41. An Act to make provision in the case of boroughs ceasing to return members to serve in Parliament respecting rights of election which have been vested in persons entitled to vote for such members. July 13.
42. An Act to amend the 23 and 24 Vict., c. 50, by abolishing the rate imposed by the said Act on all occupiers of premises within the extended municipal boundaries of the city of Edinburgh. July 13.
43. An Act for extending the provisions of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement (Loans) Act, 1864, and for amending the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works in relation to loans under that Act. July 13.
44. An Act for facilitating the acquisition and enjoyment of sites for buildings for religious, educational, literary, scientific, and other charitable purposes. July 13.
45. An Act to carry into effect a Convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of France concerning the fisheries in the seas adjoining the British Islands and France, and to amend the laws relating to British sea-fisheries. July 13.
46. An Act to settle and describe the limits of certain boroughs and the division of certain counties in England and Wales, in so far as respects the election of members to serve in Parliament. July 13.
47. An Act to amend "the Consecration of Churchyards Act, 1867." July 13.
48. An Act for the amendment of the representation of the people in Scotland. July 13.
49. An Act to amend the representation of the people in Ireland. July 13.
50. An Act to amend the Acts for the administration of prisons in Scotland, in so far as regards the county of Lanark, and for other purposes. July 13.
51. An Act to amend the law relating to fairs in England and Wales. July 13.
52. An Act to amend the Act for punishing idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, so far as relates to the use of instruments of gaming. July 13.
53. An Act to continue in force 2 Geo. II., c. 19, for the better regulation of the oyster fishery in the river Medway. July 13.
54. An Act to render judgments or decrets obtained in certain courts in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively effectual in any other part of the United Kingdom. July 13.
55. An Act to provide for the collection by means of stamps of fees payable in the supreme and inferior courts of law in Scotland, and in the offices belonging thereto; and for other purposes relative thereto. July 13.
56. An Act to amend 25 and 26 Vict., c. 66, for the safe keeping of petroleum. July 13.
57. An Act to make provision for the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and to remove doubts in respect of past appointments. July 13.
58. An Act to amend the law of registration so far as relates to the year 1868, and for other purposes relating thereto. July 16.
59. An Act to amend the law relating to reformatory schools in Ireland. July 16.
60. An Act to make better provision for the management and use of the Carragh of Killarney.
61. An Act for removing doubts as to the validity of certain marriages between British subjects in China and elsewhere, and for amending the law relating to the marriage of British subjects in foreign countries. July 16.
62. An Act to extend the provisions of "the Renewable Leasehold Conversion (Ireland) Act" to certain leasehold tenures in Ireland. July 16.
63. An Act to enable commissioners appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay to examine witnesses on oath in the United Kingdom. July 16.
64. An Act to improve the system of registration of writs relating to heritable property in Scotland. July 31.
65. An Act to amend the law relating to the use of voting-papers in elections for the Universities. July 31.
66. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders made under an Act of the 13 and 14 Vict., c. 38, to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts. July 31.
67. An Act to amend the law relating to the funds provided for defraying the expenses of the Metropolitan Police. July 31.
68. An Act to facilitate liquidation in certain cases of bankruptcy arrangement and winding up. July 31.
69. An Act to assimilate the law in Ireland to the law in England as to costs in actions of libel. July 31.
70. An Act to amend the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1851, the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1859, and the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1864, as to the trial of traverses. July 31.
71. An Act for conferring Admiralty jurisdiction on the County Courts. July 31.
72. An Act to amend the law relating to promissory oaths. July 31.
73. An Act to relieve certain officers employed in the collection and management of her Majesty's revenues from any legal disability to vote at the election of members to serve in Parliament. July 31.
74. An Act to extend the powers of poor-law inspectors and medical inspectors in Ireland. July 31.
75. An Act to amend the laws relating to petit juries in Ireland. July 31.
76. An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent, and other expenses of the disbanded militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases; and to authorise the employment of non-commissioned officers. July 31.
77. An Act to amend the law relating to appeals from the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England. July 31.
78. An Act to amend the law relating to proceedings instituted by the Admiralty, and for other purposes connected therewith. July 31.
79. An Act to further amend the law relating to railway companies. July 31.
80. An Act to amend the Contagious Diseases Act, 1866. July 31.
81. An Act to authorise loans of public money to the Portpatrick and the Belfast and County Down Railways, and a payment to the Portpatrick Company in consequence of the abandonment of the communication between Donaghadee and Portpatrick. July 31.
82. An Act to abolish the power of levying the assessment known as "rogue money," and in lieu thereof to confer on the Commissioners of Supply of counties in Scotland the power of levying a "county general assessment." July 31.
83. An Act to afford greater facilities for the ministrations of Army Chaplains. July 31.
84. An Act to amend in several particulars the law of entail in Scotland. July 31.
85. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means to the service of the year ending March 31, 1869, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament. July 31.
86. An Act to enable Assignees of Marine Policies to sue thereon in their own names. July 31.
87. An Act to amend the 26 and 27 Vict., c. 52, intituled An Act to Extend and make Compulsory the Practice of Vaccination in Ireland. July 31.
88. An Act for transferring the fee and other funds of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer in Ireland to the Consolidated Fund. July 31.
89. An Act to alter certain provisions in the Acts for the commutation of tithes, the copyhold Acts, and the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land; and to make provision towards defraying the expense of the copyhold, inclosure, and tithe office. July 31.
90. An Act to empower certain public departments to pay otherwise than to executors or administrators small sums due on account of pay or allowances to persons deceased. July 31.
91. An Act to settle an annuity upon Lieutenant-General Sir Robert

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and the next surviving heir male of his body in consideration of his eminent services. July 31.

92. An Act to declare the powers of the General Assembly of New Zealand to abolish any province in that colony, or to withdraw from any such province any part of the territory thereof. July 31.

93. An Act to remove doubts respecting the operation of the New Zealand Company's Act of the 9 and 10 Vict., c. 332 (local and personal). July 31.

94. An Act to authorise the further extension of the period for repayment of advances made under the Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances Act, 1866. July 31.

95. An Act to amend the procedure in the Court of Justiciary and other criminal courts in Scotland. July 31.

96. An Act to amend the procedure in regard to ecclesiastical buildings and glebes in Scotland. July 31.

97. An Act to make provision for the audit of accounts of district lunatic asylums in Ireland. July 31.

98. An Act to make provision for the payment of salaries to clerks of the peace and clerks of the Crown in certain boroughs in Ireland. July 31.

99. An Act to continue certain turnpike Acts in Great Britain, to repeal certain other turnpike Acts, and to make further provision concerning turnpike roads. July 31.

100. An Act to amend the procedure in the Court of Session, and the judicial arrangements in the supreme courts of Scotland, and to make certain changes in the other courts thereof. July 31.

101. An Act to consolidate the statutes relating to the constitution and completion of titles to heritable property in Scotland and to make certain changes in the law of Scotland relating to heritable rights. July 31.

102. An Act to alter the qualifications of the electors in places in Scotland under the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, or under the 13 and 14 Vict., c. 33; and to amend the said Act in certain other respects. July 31.

103. An Act to amend the law which regulates the burials of persons in Ireland not belonging to the Established Church. July 31.

104. An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act, 1861. July 31.

105. An Act for enabling her Majesty to accept a surrender, upon terms, of the lands, privileges, and rights of "the governor and company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," and for admitting the same into the dominion of Canada. July 31.

106. An Act for the prevention of the holding of unlawful fairs within the limits of the metropolitan police district. July 31.

107. An Act to amend the law relating to the indorsing of warrants in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. July 31.

108. An Act to amend the laws for the election of the magistrates and councils of Royal and Parliamentary burghs in Scotland. July 31.

109. An Act for the abolition of compulsory church rates. July 31.

110. An Act to enable her Majesty's Postmaster-General to acquire, work, and maintain electric telegraphs. July 31.

111. An Act to continue various expiring laws. July 31.

112. An Act to amend the law of registration in Ireland. July 31.

113. An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnised in the chapel of ease called Saint James the Greater Chapel, Blakdown, in the parish of Hagley, in the county of Worcester. July 31.

114. An Act to amend the law relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. July 31.

115. An Act to amend the Sanitary Act, 1866. July 31.

116. An Act to amend the law relating to larceny and embezzlement. July 31.

117. An Act to amend the District Church Tithes Act, 1865, and to secure uniformity of designation amongst incumbents in certain cases. July 31.

118. An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of certain public schools in England. July 31.

119. An Act to amend the law relating to railways. July 31.

120. An Act to relieve the Consolidated Fund from the charge of the salaries of future bishops, archdeacons, ministers, and other persons in the West Indies. July 31.

121. An Act to regulate the sale of poisons, and alter and amend the Pharmacy Act, 1852. July 31.

122. An Act to make further amendments in the laws for the relief of the poor in England and Wales. July 31.

123. An Act to amend the law relating to salmon fisheries in Scotland. July 31.

124. An Act to amend the laws relating to the Inland Revenue. July 31.

125. An Act for amending the laws relating to election petitions, and providing more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections. July 31.

126. An Act to enable her Majesty the Queen to carry into effect a convention made between her Majesty and other Powers relative to a loan for the completion of works for the improvement of the navigation of the Danube. July 31.

127. An Act to prevent the removal of the tower of the church of Saint Mary Somerset, in the city of London; and for vesting the said tower and site thereof, and a portion of the burial ground attached to the said church, in the corporation of the said city. July 31.

128. An Act to extend the provisions of the 28 and 29 Vict., c. 113, to persons who have held the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. July 31.

129. An Act to amend the law relating to the registration of ships in British possessions. July 31.

130. An Act to provide better dwellings for artisans and labourers. July 31.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the interval between 1857 and 1866 (both inclusive) the imports of British India increased from more than £23 millions to more than £6 millions sterling. In 1863 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £24,912,617, from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs at £2,460,720, from New South Wales at £1,789,742, from Ceylon at £1,975,905, from China (including Japan) at £8,845,238, from France at £3,093,218; from Penang, Singapore, and Malacca at £3,155,336; and from Suez and Alexandria at £3,618,102. The principal articles exported were cotton goods valued at £11,549,214, cotton twist and yarn at £1,961,144, copper at £1,322,874, railway materials and stores at £1,435,929, apparel at £510,352, and metal manufactures at £647,205. The total amount of treasure imported in the same year was valued at £26,557,301. During the ten years above quoted the imports of cotton goods reached their maximum (as to value) in 1860, of copper in 1865, of railway materials and stores in 1861, of timber and woods in 1866, and of woollen goods in 1865.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

BOW-STREET.

Chief Magistrate—Sir T. Henry.
Magistrates—F. Flowers.
J. Vaughan.
Chief Clerk—W. D. Burnaby.
Ed. of Police Gaz.—W. D. Burnaby.

CLERKENWELL, KING'S-CROSS-ROAD.

Magistrates—W. M. Cook.
J. H. Barker.
Chief Clerk—J. Alexander.

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates—J. Trail.
Daniel Maude.
Chief Clerk—J. A. J. Bousted.

HAMMERSMITH AND WANDSWORTH.

Magistrates—C. O. Dayman.
J. T. Ingham.
Chief Clerk—A. Taylor.

LAMBETH.

Magistrates—Hon. G. C. Norton.
G. P. Elliott.
Chief Clerk—P. P. Perry.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Magistrates—Alex A. Knox.
R. P. Tywhitt.
Chief Clerk—J. F. Nokes.

CITY POLICE COURTS.

MANSION-HOUSE.

Chief Magistrate—The Lord Mayor.
Chief Clerk—G. C. Oke.

MARYLEBONE.

HIGH-STREET.
Magistrates—J. S. Mansfield.
L. C. T. D'Yncourt.
Chief Clerk—Wilfred Tate.

SOUTHWARK.

BLACKMAN-STREET.
Magistrates—T. B. Burcham.
E. H. Woolrych.
Chief Clerk—A. H. Safford.

THAMES.

ARBOUR-STREET, STEPNEY.
Magistrates—W. Partridge.
J. Paget.
Chief Clerk—J. Pyer.

WESTMINSTER.

VINCENT-SQUARE.
Magistrates—J. T. Arnold.
H. S. Self.
Chief Clerk—William Taylor.

WORSHIP-STREET.

FINSBURY.
Magistrates—R. M. Newton.
C. E. Ellison.
Chief Clerk—J. Hurlstone.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

4, WHITEHALL-PLACE.
Commiss.—Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B.
Assist. Comms.—Capt. Harris.
Capt. Labalmondiere.
Chief Clerk—E. G. May.
Receiver—Maurice Drummond.
Chief Clerk—T. Golden.
Sury.-in-Chief—Timothy Holmes.

GUILDFORD.

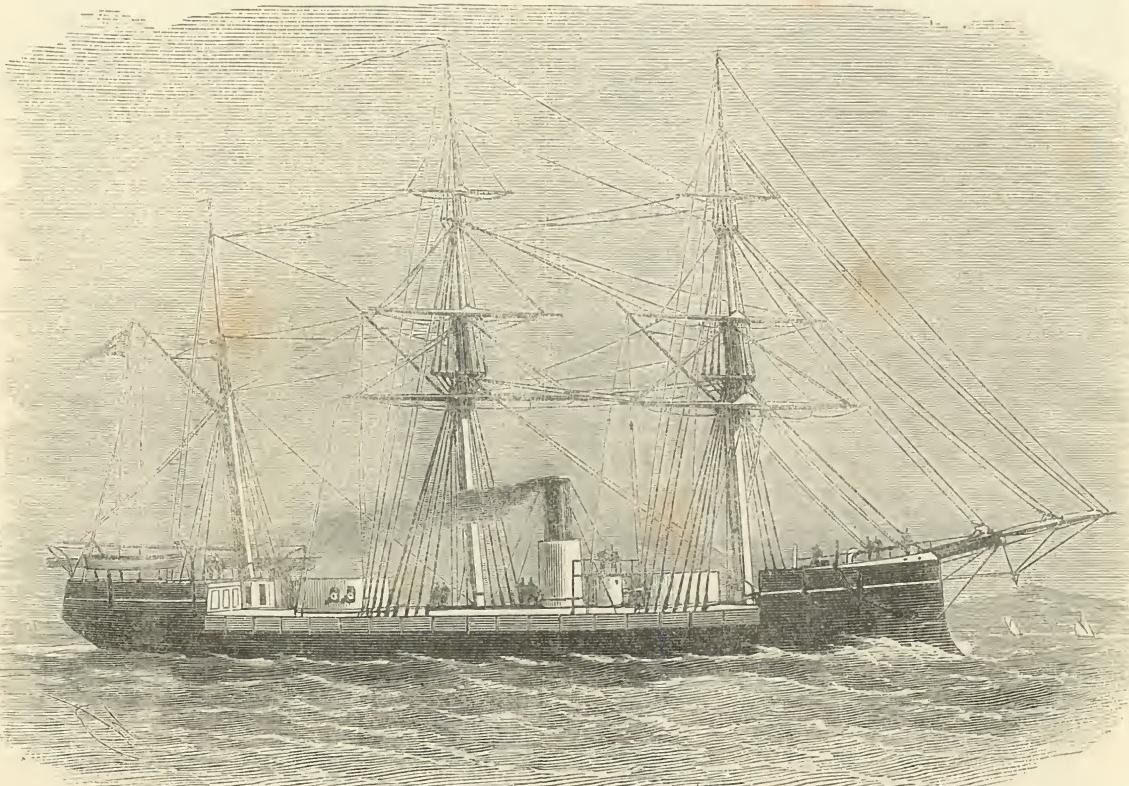
An Alderman, in rot.
Chief Clerk—George Martin.

BRITISH INDIAN EXPORTS.—According to statistics recently published, the value of goods exported from British India by sea during the year 1866 was £67,056,475, of which £65,491,123 was produced by merchandise and £2,165,352 by treasure. An epitome of these statistics shows that the merchandise and treasure exported from Bengal was valued at £20,196,481; from British Burmah, at £2,825,522; from Madras, at £7,769,015; and from Bombay, at £36,364,457. Of countries to which exports were sent, the United Kingdom received merchandise and treasure to the value of £43,397,640; China, to the value of £11,730,505; Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, to the value of £2,082,632; Ceylon, to the value of £2,709,637; and France to the value of £2,364,902. The principal articles exported include raw cotton, valued at £25,557,389; opium, at £1,122,746; rice, at £4,909,562; indigo, at £1,861,501; cotton goods, including twist and yarn, at £1,732,133; seeds of all sorts, at £1,750,197; and jute, at £771,691. The largest exports of cotton between 1857 and 1866 (both inclusive) occurred in 1865; of opium, in 1858; of wool, in 1865; of seeds, in 1864; and of rice, in 1865. The exports of bullion during 1866 consisted of £330,816 sterling, in gold, and £540,369 in silver from Bengal; of £161,683 in silver from Madras; and of £308,599 in gold, and £308,599 in silver from Bombay.

THE HALF-YEAR'S IMPORTS.—The account of the import into the United Kingdom of the principal articles of foreign and colonial merchandise in the first half of the year 1868 shows that cotton is, as usual, the heaviest import, amounting in the half-year to £6,015,508 ewt., a quantity less, indeed, than in the corresponding half of 1866, but more by 368,302 ewt. than in that of 1867. 3,980,736 ewt. came from the United States, an increase of 553,313 ewt. over the same period of 1867; 728,983 ewt. from British India, a decrease of 210,553 ewt., but a decrease of 1,619,216 ewt. as compared with 1866; 747,465 ewt. from Egypt, an increase of 44,634 ewt.; 456,194 ewt. from Brazil, an increase of 62,316 ewt. The next great item is corn; and the import of wheat alone, in the first half of 1857, reached 17,696,503 ewt., and of wheatmeal and flour 1,427,022 ewt. The imports of oxen comprised 39,136 of these animals, a decrease of 29,974 as compared with the first half of 1867; sheep, 171,320, a decrease of no less than 119,711. Of bacon and hams we imported 335,176 ewt., an increase of 104,995 ewt.; salted beef, 165,745 ewt., an increase of 63,382 ewt.; salted pork, 85,245 ewt., an increase of 7239 ewt.; of potatoes, 651,914 ewt., an increase of 189,551 ewt.; of rice (not in the husk), 1,266,471 ewt.; of butter, 435,776 ewt., a decrease of 68,895 ewt. Eggs, for some reason or other, come in decreasing quantity, and have been reduced to 205,250,040. The import of sheep's wool amounted to 96,458,474 lb., a decline of more than 20 millions, due chiefly to a smaller Australian supply; woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool, 9,205,952 lb. Raw silk, 2,586,985 lb., a decrease of nearly 200,000 lb.; silk manufactures of Europe, 1,719,959 lb., an increase of 242,000 lb. Flax, 590,895 ewt. (half of it from Russia), an increase of 83,370 ewt. Hemp, from Venetia, Phillipine Islands, &c., 272,349 ewt., an increase of 83,141 ewt.; jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp, 877,208 ewt., also an increase. Hides, chiefly from South America and India, 247,590 ewt. Leather gloves, 5,574,468 pairs; straw hats or bonnets, 183,577 lb.; the former showing a decrease, the latter an increase. Copper ore, 31,490 tons; copper unwrought or part-wrought, 293,140 ewt. (chiefly from Chili), the former a decreased, but the latter an increased quantity. Silver ore, £89,156. Paper, chiefly from Belgium, 72,556 ewt.; esparto grass, 36,740 tons; rags, only 5673 tons. Tea, 64,619,568 lb. imported; 56,583,180 lb. entered for home consumption. Sugar, unrefined, 5,234,587 ewt. imported; 5,418,481 ewt. entered for consumption. Tobacco and snuff, 14,013,881 lb. imported; 20,515,167 lb. entered for consumption. Wine, 9,115,844 gallons imported; 7,603,033 gallons entered for consumption; both quantities showing a considerable increase. Rum imported, 3,403,691 proof gallons; brandy, 2,112,836 proof gallons. The value of the half-year's imports is not yet stated.

AUGUST.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.



ARMOUR-PLATED IRON TURRET-SHIP, THE SCORPION.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Aftern.	Sets.	Before Sunrise.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.	Morn.	Aftern.									
1	S	10TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY.	4 25	6 1	7 46	11 40	1 34		23		7 27	7 52	4 21	4 43	213							
2	M	[Lammas Day]	4 27	5 58	7 44	Morn.	2 41		24		8 21	8 56	5 8	5 37	214							
3	Tu	sir R. Arkwright died, 1792	4 28	5 53	7 43	0 10	3 48		25		9 32	10 6	6 12	6 48	215							
4	W	G. Canning died, 1827	4 29	5 48	7 41	0 48	4 53		26		10 41	11 16	7 22	7 57	216							
5	Th	Battle of Almeida, 1811	4 31	5 42	7 40	1 36	5 54		27		11 50	—	8 32	9 6	217							
6	F	Prince Alfred born, 1844	4 33	5 36	7 38	2 33	6 44		28		0 20	0 48	9 36	10 4	218							
7	S	Queen Caroline died, 1821	4 35	5 29	7 36	3 45	7 28		○		1 15	1 42	10 31	10 58	219							
8	S	11TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 36	5 22	7 34	5 1	8 4		1		2 6	2 27	11 22	11 43	220							
9	M	The Ashburton Treaty concluded at Washington, 1842	4 38	5 14	7 32	6 23	8 36		2		2 50	3 12	—	0 6	221							
10	Tu	St. Lawrence	4 39	5 5	7 31	7 45	9 3		3		3 35	3 55	0 28	0 51	222							
11	W	Dog Days end	4 41	4 56	7 29	9 7	9 30		4		4 18	4 42	1 11	1 34	223							
12	Th	Grouse-shooting begins	4 43	4 46	7 27	10 28	9 55		5		5 3	5 26	1 58	2 19	224							
13	F	Old Lammas Day	4 44	4 36	7 25	10 47	10 22		6		5 51	6 14	2 42	3 7	225							
14	S	Prince Albert of Prussia born, 1862	4 45	4 25	7 23	Aftern.	10 51		○		6 37	7 2	3 30	3 53	226							
15	S	12TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 46	4 13	7 21	2 17	11 25		8		7 29	7 59	4 18	4 45	227							
16	M	Gas lights first introduced, 1807	4 48	4 1	7 19	3 24	Morn.		9		8 33	9 10	5 15	5 49	228							
17	Tu	Frederick the Great died, 1786	4 49	3 49	7 17	4 26	0 6		10		9 47	10 27	6 26	7 3	229							
18	W	Francis Joseph I. born, 1830	4 51	3 36	7 15	5 18	0 53		11		11 6	11 43	7 43	8 22	230							
19	Th	Earl Russell born, 1792	4 52	3 22	7 13	6 2	1 47		12		—	0 16	8 59	9 32	231							
20	F	Battle of Saragossa, 1810	4 54	3 8	7 11	6 39	2 45		13		0 45	1 12	10 1	10 28	232							
21	S	Blackcock-shooting begins	4 55	2 54	7 9	7 9	3 48		14		1 36	1 56	10 52	11 12	233							
22	S	13TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 57	2 39	7 7	7 35	4 53		○		2 15	2 35	11 31	11 51	234							
23	M	Duke of Buckingham assassinated, 1628	4 59	2 23	7 5	7 57	5 59		16		2 53	3 8	—	0 9	235							
24	Tu	St. Bartholomew	5 0	2 7	7 3	8 16	7 3		17		3 25	3 41	0 24	0 41	236							
25	W	Louis II. of Bavaria born, 1845	5 2	1 51	7 1	8 36	8 7		18		3 56	4 12	0 57	1 12	237							
26	Th	Sir R. Walpole born, 1676	5 3	1 34	6 59	8 57	9 11		19		4 28	4 43	1 28	1 44	238							
27	F	Thomson (poet) died, 1748	5 5	1 17	6 57	9 18	10 15		20		4 57	5 13	1 59	2 13	239							
28	S	St. Augustine	5 7	1 0	6 55	9 42	11 20		21		5 29	5 45	2 29	2 45	240							
29	S	14TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY.	5 8	0 42	6 53	10 9	Aftern.		22		6 3	6 22	3 1	3 19	241							
30	M	[The Royal George sunk at Spithead, 1782]	5 10	0 24	6 51	10 42	1 32		○		6 42	7 5	3 38	3 58	242							
31	Tu	John Puritan died, 1688	5 12	0 6	6 48	11 24	2 36		24		7 31	8 3	4 21	4 47	243							



THE LATE SIR DAVID BREWSTER.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Sir David Brewster was born at Jedburgh, on Dec. 11, 1781. His father, who was Rector of the grammar school there, destined him, with his three brothers, for the ministry; he was accordingly sent to the University of Edinburgh, and maintained there several sessions. He passed through the theological classes and took a license as a preacher of the Church of Scotland; but he soon resolved to turn completely to the pursuit of science as his aim in life. He devoted himself principally to the science of optics, in which he was destined to attain the highest reputation. In 1807 scientific honours

conferred on him the degree of D.C.L.; and Cambridge that of A.M. Next year Dr. Brewster was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he subsequently filled the offices of Secretary, Vice-President, and President—holding the latter office at his death. In the same year, 1807, he took in hand the task of editing the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, to which he made a number of important scientific contributions till 1830. Sir D. Brewster invented several ingenious instruments in connection with his favourite science of optics. That most popular toy, the kaleidoscope, we owe to his inventive genius.

JULY AND AUGUST.—No. 2.

AMONGST THE CORN.

In July we have the full splendour of summer. Now the trees are in the fullest leaf, the gardens fullest of flowers, and the orchards most laden with fruit; morning and evening, all our song birds carol in the woodlands, and during the day the air is alive with bees and brilliant insects. An English corn-field at this season may be truly called a "field of the cloth of gold;" for, as seen from the downs, a corn-field looks like one great woven covering of that precious metal, its scarlet poppies and blue corn-flowers bearing comparison with jewelled work in rubies and sapphires, its twining convolvulus with intricate filigree; as the summer wind disturbs the golden surface, the rustling of the ears is like a song of prosperity and plenty sung by Ceres. At this season the fields and woods, the hedge-rows and heaths, are richest with wild flowers; they blossom every where. How grand is the noble spike of the foxglove in the woods! how sweet the honeysuckle! how graceful the bracken and wild convolvulus! how snowy white and pure the lilies of the rivers! July is the carnival of the year, when all things put on their gayest and best attire; the summer has now reached its highest point of beauty, the flowers are full of odour and colour, and all nature is brimful of health and vigour; the insect world is at its prime, the members working and enjoying themselves as they fit from flower to flower, grope and grovel in their underground dens, or wait for prey in cracks in old walls, slaying each other and being slain in the most business-like manner.

Few creatures, with the exception of butterflies, bees, and a small number of insects, can bear, without inconvenience, the heat of the noonday sun: its rays in July are often so intensely hot as to render the study of natural history less pleasant during the hours of day than in the evening, or, indeed, the night. As mid-day approaches, the air becomes oppressive and silent, the birds cease their singing and retire to their most shady nooks; even such animals as squirrels and dormice will not venture out; flowers and leaves droop, and life seems to have temporarily ceased. Towards sunset, however, the birds begin to challenge each other, the dormice peep from their nests, or quick as thought dart out only to dart back with equal alacrity, squirrels scamper up the beechen-trunks and fly from branch to branch, the shrew comes out, the mole's snout emerges from the ground, the flowers revive, night-flowering blossoms gradually open, and when the evening breeze stirs the leaves life appears to have taken a fresh start.

With the approach of night the owl leaves its haunts and sails through the air, its large eyes gleaming with light; the bats leave the barns and outhouses to flap about after nocturnal insects; the frog croaks, and cockchafers and beetles fly blindly hither and thither. When the night has fairly set in we notice the meteors and the summer lightning, and the trees jet black against the sky. The grass is now wet, and a stroll in the dense woods is both delightful and instructive. In the open places, before the forest is reached, the glow-worms first attract attention; they shine in the grass at our feet with the brilliancy of stars. If we are fortunate, we may see threads of fire writhing at our feet, or if stones be turned aside these phosphorescent centipedes, for such they are, may be descried snugly ensconced beneath them. We have seen them several times at night in the Highgate woods, and, indeed, in suburban gardens. Many other objects are luminous at night, notoriously the common crane-fly, or "Jacky-longlegs;" several species of fungi, too, give out a phosphorescent glare; and we once found a dead rat surrounded by a perfect halo of light. Stale fish and stale potatoes are often very luminous, and the hands of sensitive, nervous persons, as we know from experience, on being briskly rubbed at night will become slightly luminous; many flowers are known to possess the same property to a considerable degree; but whilst observing flowers at midnight in the dark, either in the woods or in gardens, it is difficult to understand, or, indeed, to catch, the luminous appearance they put on, for we have observed that many flowers, especially the red ones, become totally invisible; whilst others, such as purple, blue, and white flowers, will at intervals appear to be illuminated with a faint light, which either passes off immediately or remains for a long time. It has been, too, our common experience in the woods at night to see a shining stationary object in the distance, which, on being approached, could not be found. The midnight sounds in the woods are very remarkable; in oak woods in the autumn the brisk clattering of the falling acorns has at night a very sonorous and indeed startling sound, and many sounds that would not be noticed in the day time have now a peculiar attraction; at times a branch or some other object will be heard to descend with a sudden crash, then comes a noise as of quarrelling amongst the feathered tribes, or sounds precisely resembling measured footsteps in the paths, the whirring and droning of the night-flying moths and beetles, the wind sighing amongst the leaves, and the branches of one tree scraping the branches of some neighbouring tree—all tend to make a night in the woods both impressive and instructive.

August is perhaps the most splendid month in the English year. Now the leaves, waving in billows in the storms of early autumn, show the first inclination to change from green to yellow, red, purple, russet, or black; the yellow corn-fields blaze with scarlet poppies, blue corn-flowers, white campions, and purple corn-cockles; the sky overhead is at sunset one gorgeous display of colour, at

night a blue depth illumined with countless stars; but no sooner does the summer reach its prime than the harbingers of decay appear; the mornings are chilly and damp, the evenings draw in, a few of the birds have already left us, and the summer flowers are gradually but surely giving place to the fruits of autumn. In the woods we now see the stately foxglove and the autumnal orchids; in the pastures the grass of Parnassus; and on the surface of the waters the noble white and yellow river-lilies. By the end of the month insects will become lazy and less abundant, and animals will make preparations for their winter's sleep.

A corn-field in August is a world in itself. It literally swarms with animal and vegetable life; the insects and weeds are innumerable, and it is difficult to say whether the weeds or the animals prove most ruinous. Foremost amongst the latter are rats and mice: the corn is attacked as soon as it is sown by the field mice, and during summer, autumn, and winter alike, whether the corn be newly sown, in full ear, or stored in barns, these animals systematically prey upon and destroy it; thanks, however, to weasels, hawks, owls, and other creatures, who so constantly hunt them down, their numbers are not quite so unlimited as they would otherwise be. The mice of our fields are so small in size and so quick of action that they can only be recognised with difficulty at the best of times; added to this, their colours so assimilate with surrounding objects that the difficulty of seeing the marauders at all is increased tenfold. The very smallest of all British quadrupeds is the little black-eyed harvest mouse shown in our Picture, which is more than six times as small as the common mouse of our houses, and builds its little slight plaited nest amidst the stems of corn and grasses. When the corn is cut the tiny animals are taken into the barns and corn-ricks with the grain; here they sometimes congregate in vast numbers, carrying on the work of destruction to their hearts' content. The different rodents so destructive to our corn crops were at one time supposed to possess marvellous curative properties—for instance, we read: "Mice, but especially those of Africke, having their skinne pulled off and so well steeped in oil, and rubbed with salt, and so boyled and afterwards taken in drinke, are very medicinable for those which have any paine or trouble in their lights or lungs." We imagine that in these sparrow-club days it would be very difficult to induce a farmer to spare the lives of rats and mice in consideration of any benefits that might accrue to his "lights and lungs." Another supposed valuable property of the mouse is expressed in the following words: "The water wherein a mouse has been sod or boyled is very wholesome and profitable for those who are troubled with the inflammatiōn of the iawes (jaws)," an ailment seemingly very prevalent two hundred years ago; but, as if to prove that there is no bane without an accompanying antidote, we have the following rich recipe for getting quit of the mice of our houses, how much more conveniently and effectually a cat could and would answer the same purpose we leave our readers to imagine:—"If the braines of a weasell be sprinkled vpon cheese or *any other meatē* (!) whereunto mice resort, they not only forbeare to eate thereof, but also to come in the place." It must be borne in mind that the mouse was looked upon as not only a very destructive but also a very venomous animal; for it was believed that the bite of a mouse was so dangerous that it could be healed "by no other meanes bnt by green figs and garlike being mixed or mingled together, and so annoynted thereupon." Another very common and pretty little creature abundant in cultivated fields is the shrew-mouse; it does not attack the crops, but feeds wholly upon insects, worms, and similar diet; its whole aspect is so weak, harmless, and innocent that it is really wonderful that an evil name could ever become attached to it. Even at the present day it is looked upon with suspicion and dread; but this is what our forefathers thought of it: "It is a rauening beast, feyning itselfe to be gentle and tame, but being touched it biteth deepe and poisoneth deadly. It beareth a cruel mind, desiring to hurt any thing; neither is there any creature that it loueth, or it loueth him, because it is feared of al."

The common scarlet poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*) is disliked by the farmer for occupying the room that might be more profitably held by the corn itself; but it is indeed the glory of the autumn and one of the gayest wild plants we have. The juice of the leaves was at one time considered a specific for the disease called "argema—which disease, when it happeneth on the blacke of the eie, it apercreth white; and, contrariwise, when it is on the white it apercreth blacke." But, if our old doctors are to be believed, it was at best a questionable remedy; for, though "it mitigateth all kindes of paines," yet we are coolly told that "it leveth behind it oftentimes a mischiefe worse than the disease it self, and that hard to be cured, as a dead palsie and such like." One of the very loveliest flowers of the autumnal corn-field is the corn-bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*); both in form and colour it is one of the most beautiful flowers in the whole vegetable kingdom.

Many other lovely plants frequent our corn-fields, far too numerous to even name: one of the loveliest, perhaps, being the purple Devil's-bit Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), the remarkably abrupt termination of the root when the plant is more than one year old gave rise to the strange superstition that "the divell, for the enioy that he beareth to mankind, bit off because it woulde be otherwise good for many vses;" one of these uses being a remedy against the "bitings of serpentes and the stinging of venomous beastes."

W. G. S.

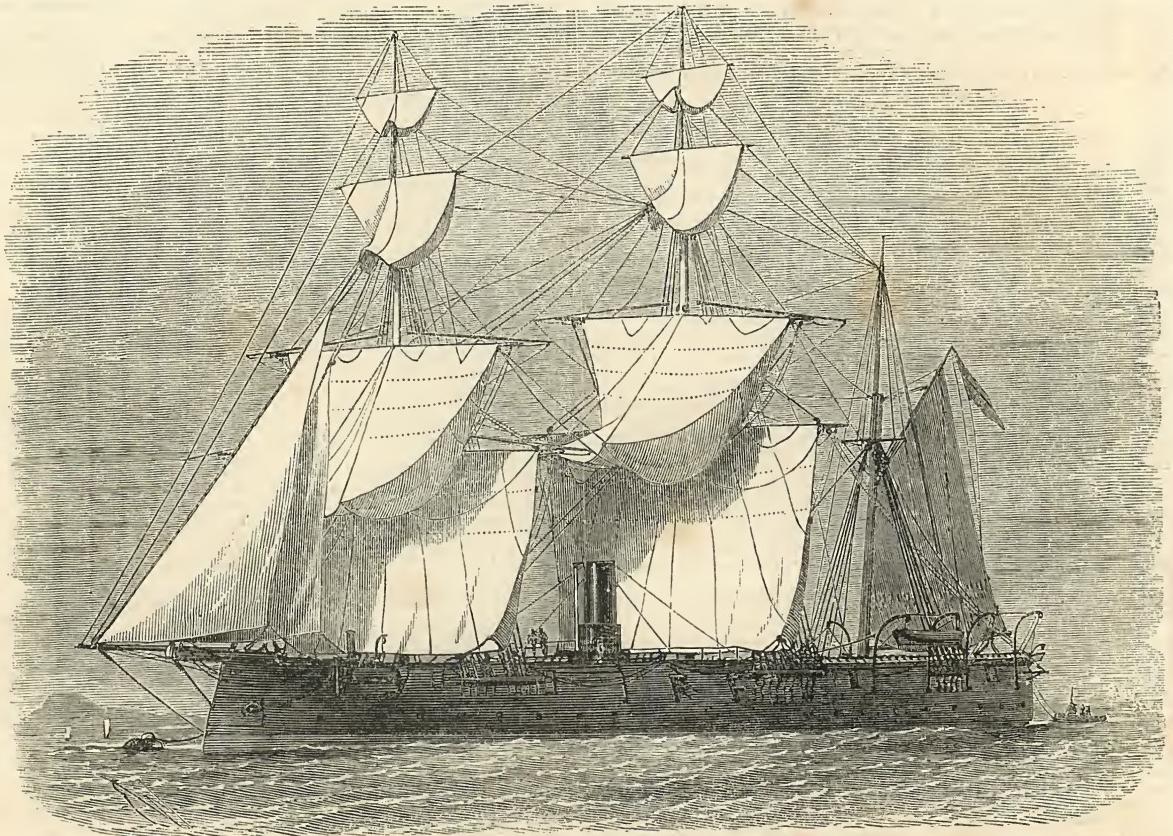
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

LIST OF EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

* * * Memoirs of all these, with the arms and portraits of some, are to be found in the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

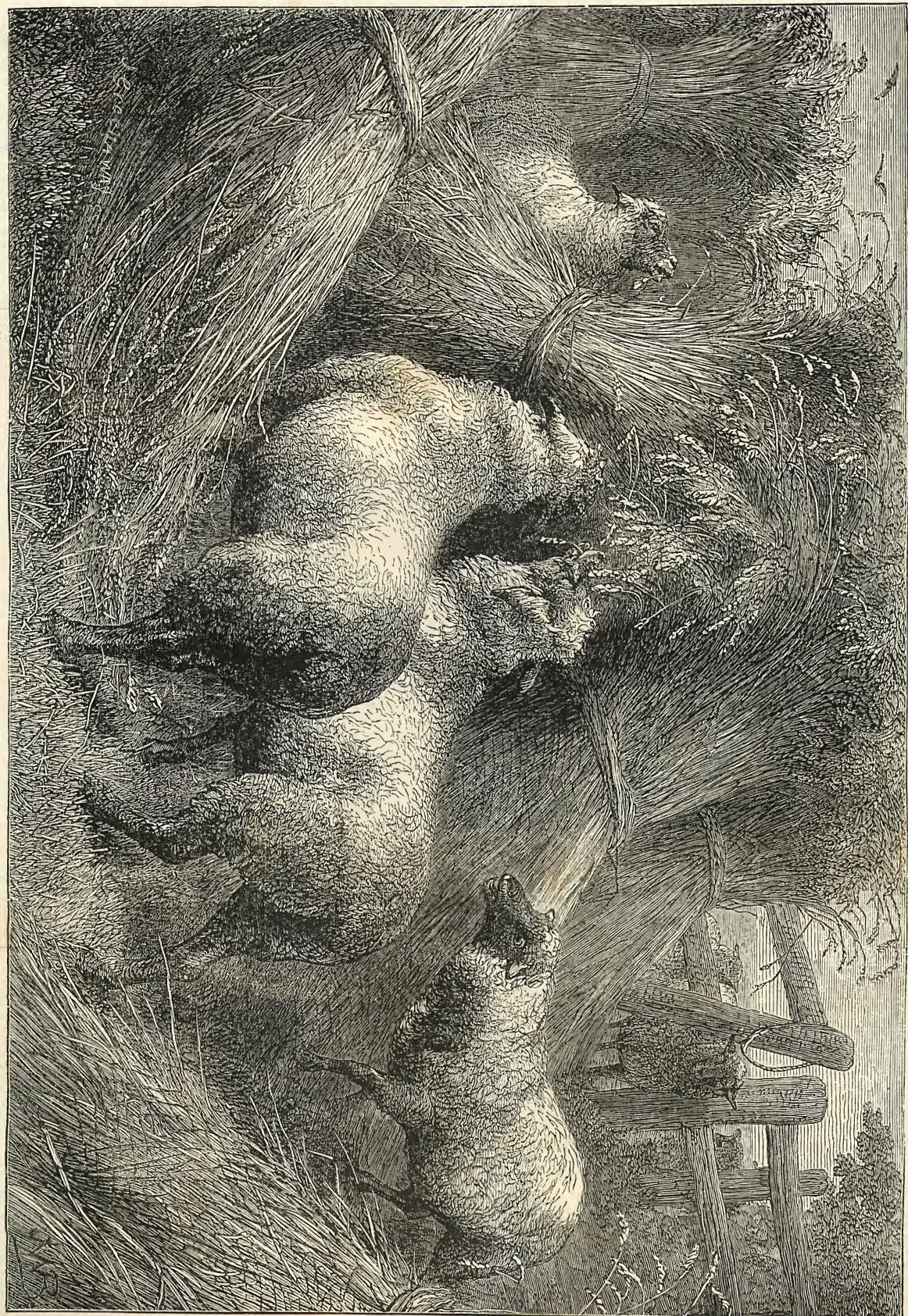
1867.

- Aug. 9.—Barron, Eustaquio, Esq.
16.—Polwarth, the Rt. Hon. Francis Hepburne Scott, Baron.
20.—Long, Lady Catherine.
21.—Northumberland, his Grace Sir George Percy, P.C., fifth Duke of.
22.—Hill, Lieut.-Col. Charles John.
25.—Faraday, Michael, one of the greatest men of science of his time.
27.—Coles, Lieut.-Gen. William Cowper.
29.—Troubridge, Lady Louisa Jane.
In Aug.—Velpeau, Dr. Alfred L. M. Sept. 6.—Avcland, Sir Gilbert John Heathcote, Baron.
12.—Home-Drummond, Henry, Esq., of Blair Drummond, in the county of Perth.
12.—Greville, the Hon. Robert Fulke.
16.—Jones, Major Conyngham.
17.—Blackburne, the Right Hon. F., Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
19.—Biddulph, the Rev. Henry, B.D.
23.—Wickham, Henry Wickham, Esq., M.P.
26.—Kelly, Admiral Benedictus M.
28.—Turner, James Aspinall, Esq., of Pendlebury House, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L.
28.—Veron, Louis Desiré, M.D., journalist and writer.
In Sept.—Bruce, the Hon. Sir F. W. A., G.C.B.
In Sept.—Ward, Lieut.-Gen. W. C. Oct. 2.—Troubridge, Sir Thomas St. Vincent Hope C., third Baronet.
3.—Waddington, the Right Hon. Horatio, P.C.
5.—Fould, M. Achille, financier-statesman.
6.—Kirby, Sir Richard Charles, C.B.
7.—Kingsdown, Thomas Pemberton-Leigh, Baron.
11.—Wilton, Lieut.-Col. John Lucas, C.B.
12.—Thynne, Lady Caroline.
12.—Dubner, M. F., a learned Hellenist.
17.—Fitzhardinge, Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, first Baron.
18.—Colchester, Charles Abbott.
19.—Lichfield, the Right Rev. John Lonsdale, D.D., Bishop of.
20.—Handcock, the Hon. George.
20.—Oakley, Lady Georgina Mary Louisa.
22.—Guinsborough, Adelaide Harriet Augusta, Countess of.
23.—Fitzmaurice, the Hon. Frederick O'Brien, Com. R.N.
27.—Wrottesley, John, second Baron.
27.—Packe, Charles William, Esq., M.P.
29.—Saunders, William, Esq., barrister-at-law.
31.—Rosse, Sir William Parsons, K.P., third Earl of.
In Oct.—South, Sir James, F.R.S.
Nov. 3.—James, Edward, Esq., Q.C., Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster.
5.—O'Donnell, Marshal Don Leopold, Duke of Tetuan.
5.—Sausse, Sir Matthew Richard.
6.—Hamilton, Lord Ronald Douglas.
6.—Duchatel, M. Charles M. T., a statesman.
7.—Bennett, Col. George.
8.—Moray, John Stuart, eleventh Earl of.
8.—Henry, Lady Selina Constance.
9.—Kirkpatrick, Sir Charles Sharpe.
10.—Osborne, Lady William Godolphin.
12.—Gordon, the Rev. James Crawford.
21.—Ogilvie, Dr. John, author and lexicographer.
21.—Marion, George, Esq.
22.—Sophia Maria, Lady Esmonde.
24.—Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. James.
28.—Munster, Harriet E. St. Clair, Countess of.
29.—Liddell, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus.
In Nov.—Keith, Margaret, M. E. de Flahault, Baroness.
In Nov.—Toronto, the Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D., Bishop of.
- In Nov.—Stuart, Lieut.-Col. Peter D., R.A.
In Nov.—Weiss, Mr. Willoughby Hunter, vocalist.
Dec. 6.—Lowther, Colonel the Hon. Henry Cecil, M.P.
7.—Llelyn, General Sir Richard, K.C.B.
12.—Daubeny, Professor Charles G. Bridle, M.D.
14.—Carmath, Sir Thomas Henry Dalzell, eighth Earl of.
16.—Close, Colonel Maxwell.
18.—Clark-Kennedy, Col. John, C.B.
21.—Hogg, Colonel Gilbert, K.T.S., K.S.I.
23.—Clerk, Sir George, sixth Baronet.
27.—Harrington, Maria, Dowager Countess of.
28.—Marocchetti, Baron, sculptor.
28.—Mackie, James, Esq., M.P.
29.—Hannah, the Rev. J., D.D.
30.—Falkiner, Lieut.-Col. Sir Samuel Edward, fifth Baronet.
30.—MacDougal, Patrick Campbell.
31.—Dobson, the Rev. William.
In Dec.—Doyle, Lady.
In Dec.—Watling, Admiral John Wyatt.
In Dec.—Pacini, Signor, an Italian composer.
- 1868.
- Jan. 3.—O'Brien, the Hon. Emily.
4.—Des Vœux, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry William, third Baronet.
5.—Dickson, Vice-Admiral Sir William, third Baronet.
6.—Bradport, Samuel Hood.
9.—Vermont, the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Bishop of.
10.—Coquerel, M. Athanase Laurent, Pastor of the French Protestant Church.
12.—Miller, Sir Charles Hayes.
14.—Reade, Sir John Chando.
15.—Dundas, Mrs., daughter of Sir Ralph Gore, seventh Baronet, and wife of F. Dundas, Esq., D.L., M.P.
17.—Fowell, Rear-Admiral William N.
18.—Ventry, Sir Thomas T. A. De Molyns, third Baron.
19.—Grier, Captain Robert.
20.—Brotherton, Gen. Sir Thomas William, G.C.B.
22.—Kean, Charles, Esq., the celebrated actor.
23.—Tyronnel, the Rt. Hon. Sarah, Countess of.
24.—Davy, John, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
25.—Vivian, Mrs., daughter of Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart., and wife of H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.
27.—White, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Michael K.C.B.
28.—Head, Sir Edmund Walker, K.C.B., eighth Baronet.
29.—Whitlock, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. C., K.C.B.
In Jan.—Bland, the Rev. Miles, D.D.
In Jan.—Tatham, the Ven. Henry, D.D.
In Jan.—Fraser, Lieut.-Col. James, C.B.
In Jan.—Weir, Captain William.
In Jan.—McCarthy, Alexander, Esq., magistrate for the county of Cork.
Feb. 1.—Rathbone, William, Esq., J.P.
1.—Fyddell, Samuel Richard, Esq., of Boston, Lincolnshire, and Marcott Hall, Rutlandshire.
1.—Beamish, Francis Bernard, Esq., of Cork, J.P. and D.L.
8.—Hawkins, William Warwick, Esq., of Alresford Hall, Essex, J.P. and D.L.
9.—Brewster, Sir David, philosopher and man of science.
10.—Whithead, Captain Walter H.
12.—Hamilton-Gordon, the Hon. James Henry.
13.—Loch, Admiral Francis Erskine, R.N.
13.—Herapath, William, Esq., chemist and toxicologist.
14.—Churchill, Lady George Henry Spencer.
- 15.—Cranworth, the Right Hon. Laura, Lady.
15.—Lemon, Sir Charles, second Baronet.
19.—Daly, Sir Dominick, Governor of South Australia.
19.—Glasgow, the Right Hon. Julia, Dowager Countess of.
19.—Shree, the Hon. Sir William, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.
19.—Loch, John Esq., H.E. I.C.S.
20.—Baker, Dr. B. B.
25.—Wensleydale, Sir James Park, Baron, an eminent lawyer and Judge.
28.—Anderson, Arthur, Esq., chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
29.—Louis I., King of Bavaria.
In Feb.—Chrystie, Capt. Thomas, R.N.
March 2.—Nijenhuis, Adolphus, Baron van Bontinck tot, Minister from Holland at the Court of St. James's.
2.—Webb, Col. Robert Smith.
2.—Byron, George Anson, seventh Baron.
2.—Surtees, Mrs., widow of Robert Surtees, of Mainforth, the antiquary and author.
4.—Rosbery, Sir Archibald John Primrose, K.T., fourth Earl of.
4.—Floyd, Major-Gen. Sir Henry, Bart.
5.—Kennedy, Lord William.
10.—Neave, Sir Richard Digby, third Baronet.
11.—De Teissier, James, Baron.
11.—King, Major-Gen. George.
12.—Fane, General Mildmay.
17.—Carrington, Robert John Carrington, Baron.
24.—Needham, the Hon. Francis H.W.
25.—Lowry-Corry, Lady Harriet Anne.
25.—Priestley, Col. Edward Ramsden.
25.—Bromley, the Rev. John Healey, M.A.
26.—Kenah, Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
27.—Cardigan, Sir J. T. Brudenell, K.C.B., seventh Earl of.
28.—Jesse, Edward, Esq., naturalist.
28.—Woodgate, Major John.
29.—Badley, Edward, Esq., barrister-at-law.
30.—Salisbury, the Rev. Sir Charles John, third Baronet.
In March.—Gibson, Sir James Brown, M.D., K.C.B.
In March.—Anderson, Charles J. Esq., South African traveller.
April 5.—Buller, Colonel Coote.
7.—Mc Gee, the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy.
7.—Cottenham, the Right Hon. Caroline Elizabeth, Countess of.
8.—Mainwaring, Major-Gen. Edward Rowland.
8.—Wetherall, Gen. Sir George Augustus, K.C.B.
8.—Harvey, Rear-Admiral Thomas, R.N.
10.—Steel, John, Esq., M.P.
12.—Copeland, Alderman William Taylor.
12.—Salisbury, Sir James B. W. Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., second Marquis of.
15.—Abdy, Sir William, seventh Baronet.
15.—Fetherstonhaugh, Jas. Howard, Esq., of Bracklyn Castle, in the county of Westmeath, J.P. and D.L.
17.—Reeve, Sir Thomas Newby.
18.—Simpson, General Sir James, G.C.B.
20.—Booth, Lieut.-Gen. William.
21.—Wood, Sir Francis, third Baronet.
22.—Belson, Lieut.-Gen. George John, R.A.
23.—Hereford, the Right Rev. Renn D. Hampden, D.D., Bishop of.
30.—Auchmuty, Gen. Sir Samuel Benjamin, G.C.B.
In April.—Hawkins, Miss Susan, a poetess.
In April.—Talbot, John Hyacinth, Esq., of Ballytrent and Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, J.P. and D.L.
May 1.—Forbes, Sir Walter, eighteenth Baron.
2.—Wenlock, Caroline, Dowager Lady.
- 2.—Calthorpe, Sir Frederick Gough, fourth Baron.
7.—Brougham and Vaux, the Right Hon. Henry Brougham, P.C., Baron; the great Lord Brougham.
7.—Fielding, the Rev. Allen, M.A.
8.—Paty, Gen. Sir George W., K.C.B.
8.—Wilson, Col. Sir J. Morillon, G.B.
12.—Annaly, Ellen, Baroness.
12.—Stopford, Vice-Admiral James John, R.N.
15.—Devereux, Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. B.
16.—Ogilvie, Alexander, M.D.
18.—Musker, Sir M. F. Dean.
19.—Guinness, Sir Benjamin Lee.
21.—Dickson, Sir Colpoys.
22.—Halford, Sir Henry.
22.—Margaret, Lady Gooch.
27.—Marsh, Sir Henry.
28.—Liddell, Sir John, K.C.B.
28.—Brudenell-Bruce, George John, Esq.
30.—Pennington, Captain Rowland.
In May.—Burnet, Mr. John, engraver and artist.
In May.—Cormenin, Louis Marie de la Haye, Vicomte de, a French writer and politician.
In May.—Caldwell, Commodore Henry, R.N., C.B.
June 4.—Shrewsbury, Henry John Chetwynd, eighteenth Earl of.
4.—Baring, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick.
8.—Hampson, the Rev. William S.
11.—Brooke, Sir James, K.C.B., the celebrated Rajah of Sarawak.
12.—Coulson, John Blenkinsopp, Esq., of Blenkinsopp Castle, Northumberland.
16.—Ponsonby, Lieut.-Col. A. E. V.
18.—Ward-Boughton-Leigh, John, Esq., of Brownsover Hall, Warwick, and Gulsborough Hall, north Hants, J.P. and D.L.
19.—Lloyd, Edward Pryse, Esq., of Glunsevin, Carmarthen, J.P. and D.L.
20.—Claridge, Sir John Thomas.
20.—Entwistle, John Smith, Esq., of Foxholes and Castleton Hall, J.P. and D.L.
21.—Dodgson, the Ven. Archdeacon, Charles.
22.—Lowther, Sir John Henry.
22.—Lillie, Sir John Scott, C.B.
30.—Spry, Sir Samuel Thomas.
In June.—Randolph, the Rev. J. H.
In June.—Vaughan, the Rev. Robert, D.D.
In June.—Mateucci, Signor Charles, Italian senator.
July 1.—Thompson, the Rev. Sir H.
2.—Fort, Richard, Esq., of Read Hall, Lancashire, M.P.
7.—Lisle, George Lysaght.
11.—Campbell, Archibald, Esq., of Blythswood, in the county of Renfrew.
12.—Dunfermline, Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.C.B.
13.—Limerick, the Very Rev. Anthony L. Kirwan, D.D., Dean of.
16.—Bantry, Richard White, second Earl of.
21.—Seton, Sir Henry J.
25.—Meade, the Hon. G. P. Lieut., R.N.
25.—Neale, William Beaver, Esq., British Consul at the Piraeus.
26.—Cranworth, Sir Robert M. Rolfe, Baron, twice Lord Chancellor of England, an eminent lawyer and Judge.
27.—Walcott, John Edward, M.P., Admiral, R.N.
28.—Wemyss, Lady Isabella.
29.—Elliotson, John, M.D., F.R.S.
In July.—Arbutnott, General the Hon. Sir H., K.C.B.
In July.—Sullivan, Robert Esq., I.L.D.
In July.—Lover, Samuel, Esq., artist, poet, and author.
In July.—Thomas, George, Esq., an artist.
Aug. 1.—Shannon, Richard, fourth Earl of.
1.—Scott, General Henry Alexander, R.A.
2.—Blakeney, Field Marshal Sir Edward, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital.
3.—Perthes, M. Boucher de Crèvecœur, an archaeologist.



ARMOUR-PLATED WOODEN SLOOP, THE RESEARCH.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Aftern.	Sets.	Rises.	Morn's Age	Before Sunrise.	Morn.	Aftern.	O'Clock.	0	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
H.	M.	s.	H.	m.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	h.	m.												h.	m.	h.	m.
1	W	Giles. Partridge-shooting begins	5 13	0 13	6 46	Morn.	3 38				25																244
2	Th	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	0 32	6 44	0 16	4 33				26																245
3	F	Oliver Cromwell died, 1659	5 16	0 51	6 42	1 19	5 19				27																246
4	S	Battle of Worcester, 1651	5 18	1 10	6 40	2 32	5 59				28																247
5	S	15TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5 20	1 30	6 37	3 52	6 33				29																248
6	M	Flight of Francis II., King of Naples, 1860	5 21	1 50	6 35	5 16	7 2				○																249
7	Tu	Eunuchs	5 23	2 10	6 32	6 41	7 31				1																250
8	W	Nativity of the Vir. Mary	5 24	2 30	6 29	8 6	7 56				2																251
9	Th	Sebastopol taken, 1855	5 26	2 51	6 27	9 27	8 23				3																252
10	F	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513	5 27	3 11	6 25	10 48	8 53				4																253
11	S	Battle of Malplaquet, 1709	5 29	3 32	6 23	Aftern.	9 26				5																254
12	S	16TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5 31	3 53	6 20	1 17	10 5				○																255
13	M	Charles James Fox died, 1806	5 32	4 14	6 18	2 21	10 49				7																256
14	Tu	Duke of Wellington died, 1852	5 34	4 35	6 16	3 16	11 41				8																257
15	W	Brunel (engineer) died, 1859.	5 35	4 56	6 14	4 3	Morn.				9																258
16	Th	Siege of Gibraltar, 1782	5 37	5 17	6 12	4 41	0 39				10																259
17	F	Lambert, Bishop	5 38	5 39	6 9	5 13	1 40				11																260
18	S	King George I. landed	5 40	6 0	6 7	5 40	2 44				12																261
19	S	17TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5 42	6 21	6 5	6 2	3 49				13																262
20	M	Peace Congress of Brussels, 1818	5 43	6 42	6 2	6 23	4 54				●																263
21	Tu	St. Matthew	5 45	7 3	6 0	6 42	5 59				15																264
22	W	Lord Denman died, 1854	5 47	7 24	5 58	7 3	7 4				16																265
23	Th	Battle of Assaye, 1803	5 48	7 45	5 56	7 23	8 7				17																266
24	F	Butler (poet) died, 1680	5 50	8 6	5 54	7 45	9 12				18																267
25	S	Porson died, 1808	5 51	8 27	5 52	8 11	10 17				19																268
26	S	18TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5 53	8 47	5 50	8 41	11 23				20																269
27	M	[St. Cyprian]	5 55	9 7	5 47	9 18	Aftern.				21																270
28	Tu	Metropolitan Police commenced duty, 1829	5 56	9 27	5 45	10 5	1 28				○																271
29	W	St. Michael. Michaelmas Day	5 58	9 47	5 43	11 0	2 24				23																272
30	Tu	St. Jerome	5 59	10 6	5 41	Morn.	3 12				24																273



"FORBIDDEN FRUIT," BY T. W. MOTOMLEY.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN THE YEAR 1869.

JANUARY.

DURING the early part of the evening of the 1st, the Moon precedes the bright star Regulus, till about eleven o'clock, when the two bodies approach the nearest to each other, the Moon being a little north of the star. She is near the planet Mars on the morning of the 2nd, and on the afternoon of the 9th is near Saturn. The Moon and Venus are near each other on the morning of the 10th, Mercury and the Moon on the 13th, and Jupiter and the Moon on the night of the 18th and morning of the 19th. On the early part of the evening of the 23rd, the Moon is followed by the star Aldebaran, the nearest approach being at 9h. 7m. p.m., after which the star is west of the Moon. The planet Uranus is in the vicinity of the Moon during the morning of the 26th; the star Regulus is near the Moon for the second time this month on the 29th, and Mars also for the second time is near the Moon on the afternoon of the same day. Her phases or time of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 5th at 23 minutes after 6h.	in the morning
New Moon	" 12th " 53 "	6 " evening.
First Quarter	" 21st " 26 "	0 " morning
Full Moon	" 28th " 30 "	1 " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the evening of the 16th, and nearest on the morning of the 29th. During the month several stars of the fourth and less magnitudes will be occulted by the Moon.

MERCURY rises after the Sun throughout the month, and sets before the Sun until the 6th, on which day the Sun and the planet set together; from the 7th, on which day the setting of the Sun precedes that of the planet by 1m., he is an evening star. On the 31st the planet sets 1h. 40m. after the Sun, and is well situated for observation during the latter part of the month.

He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 3rd, and at his greatest heliocentric latitude south on the evening of the 13th.

VENUS is a morning star. On the 1st she rises at 5h. 39m. a.m., or about 2h. 29m. before the Sun, this being the greatest interval by which the planet rises before the Sun throughout the year; by the 16th it has decreased to 1h. 40m., and to 1h. 11m. by the 31st, on which day she rises at 6h. 32m. a.m. She is in conjunction with the planet Saturn on the morning of the 3rd, the latter being about 4 deg. north of Venus.

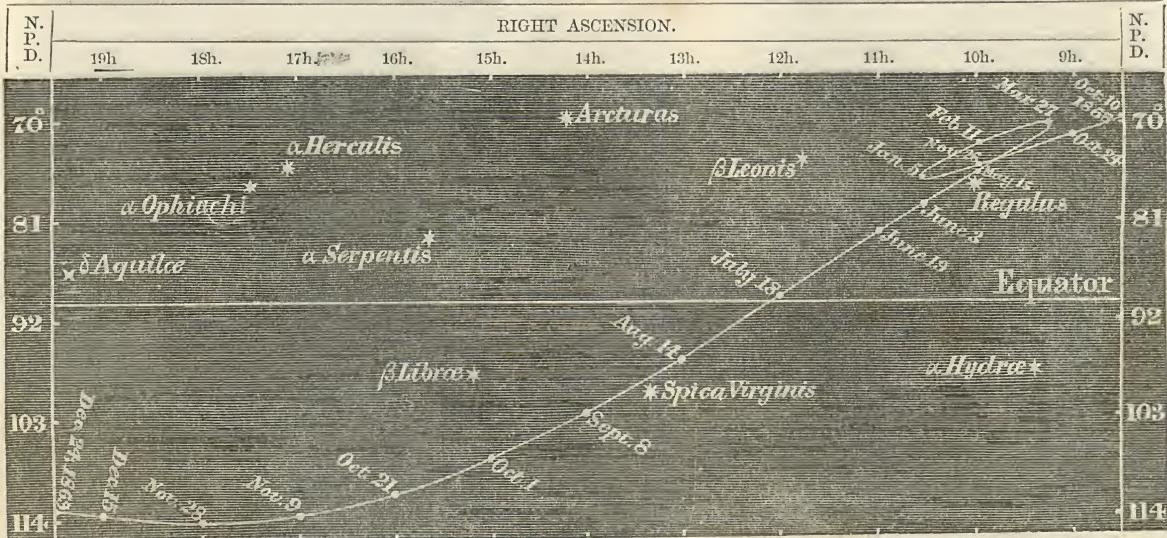
MARS rises on the 1st at 5h. 33m. p.m., or 4h. 33m. after sunset, and is visible throughout the night: this interval decreases as he rises earlier, until, on the 16th, it is 3h. 7m., and on the last day 1h. 16m. He sets at 10h. 59m. a.m. on the 1st, or 2h. 51m. after sunrise. He is stationary among the stars on the evening of the 5th.

JUPITER is an evening star throughout the month. On the 1st he sets at 11h. 50m. p.m., or 7h. 50m. after sunset, which is the greatest difference between the setting of the Sun and this planet throughout the year: this interval decreases to 6h. 43m. by the 16th, and on the last day it is 5h. 32m. He rises at 11h. 28m. a.m. on the 1st, and at 9h. 37m. on the last day.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 47m. a.m., or 2h. 21m. before the Sun. He rises earlier day by day, and the interval preceding sunrise increases to 3h. 5m. by the 16th, and to 3h. 39m. by the 31st. He sets in daylight throughout the month.

FEBRUARY.

THE MOON is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 5th day, the planet being about 3 deg. south of the Moon at the nearest approach, 9m. before midnight. From this time they separate, the Moon following the planet. The Moon is near Venus on the 9th, Mercury on the 12th, and Jupiter on the 15th. On the early morning of the 20th Aldebaran is near the Moon, the latter preceding the star till 5h. 50h. a.m., the time of nearest approach of the two bodies. Saturn may be seen near the Moon in



MARS, FROM OCT. 10, 1868, TO DEC. 24, 1869.

the evening hours of the 22nd, and Mars during the morning hours of the 25th. On the latter evening the brightest star in the constellation Leo, Regulus, will be near the Moon; but the latter will be to the west of the star till the time of nearest approach, a few minutes after eight, the Moon being about $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of Regulus. The latter afterwards precedes the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 3rd at 56 minutes after 4h. in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 11th " 54 " 1 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 19th " 6 " 5 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 26th " 5 " 0 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 13th, and nearest on the afternoon of the 26th. On the 19th day Gamma Tauri, a star of the fourth magnitude, will disappear behind the Moon at 11h. 14m. p.m. and reappears at 3m. after midnight.

MERCURY is an evening star, and well situated for observation till the middle of the month. He sets 1h. and 42m. after the Sun at the beginning of the month; this interval increasing till the 5th, when it is 1h. and 47m. From this time it rapidly decreases, until, on the 20th, he sets only 3m. after the Sun. Till the 13th, on which day the Sun and planet rise together, Mercury rises after the Sun; from the 13th he rises before the Sun, and is a morning star during the remainder of the month, preceding the Sun by 45m. on the last day. On the evening of the 1st he is in his ascending node, and at his greatest easterly elongation a little after midnight of the 3rd, in perihelion on the morning of the 6th, and stationary among the stars a little after noon on the 9th day. On the afternoon of the 19th he is in inferior conjunction with the Sun, and on the morning of the 28th day Mercury and Venus are in conjunction, Mercury being about 4 deg. north of Venus.

VENUS is a morning star. On the 1st she rises 1h. and 9m. before the Sun; this interval decreases to 44m. by the 15th and to 32m. by the 25th, on which morning she rises at 6h. 24m. She is in her descending node on the evening of the 1st.

MARS rises after sunset until the 9th; on the 10th he rises at 5h. 1m. p.m., or 3m. before sunset. From this date he rises in daylight during the whole of the year. He is visible throughout the night, and this is the most favourable month for observation, he rising before sunset and setting after sunrise. He is in opposition to the Sun on the afternoon of the 13th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 10h. 14m. p.m., or 5h. 27m. after sunset: this interval decreases to 4h. by the 20th and to 3h. and 22m. by the 28th, setting on that day at 8h. 55m. p.m. He rises in daylight at 9h. 33m. a.m. on the 1st, and at 7h. 53m. a.m. on the last day.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 4h. 0m. a.m., or 3h. 41m. before the Sun, and on the last day at 2h. 22m. a.m., preceding the rising of the Sun by 4h. and 28m.

MARCH.

DURING the early morning hours of the 5th Saturn is near the Moon. The latter is near Mercury on the evening of the 10th, when the planet is within 1 deg. north of the Moon. Venus is near the Moon on the evening of the 11th; Jupiter on the morning of the 15th is also in her vicinity. On the latter part of the morning of the 19th, and up to 0h. 25m. p.m. of the same day, the Moon precedes Aldebaran; but at that time the star and Moon are about $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. of each other, the latter being to the north; after this the star is to the west of the Moon. Uranus is within $\frac{3}{4}$ deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 22nd; Mars about $\frac{3}{4}$ deg. north of her, a little after noon on the 24th. From 6h. 49m. a.m. of the 25th the Moon is preceded by the bright star Regulus. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 5th at 43 minutes after 5h. in the morning.
New Moon	" 13th " 47 " 8 " morning.
First Quarter	" 21st " 54 " 5 " morning.
Full Moon	" 27th " 33 " 9 " evening.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 12th, and nearest on the morning of the 27th. During the month no star of great magnitude when visible is occulted by the Moon; the largest is Gamma Librae, a star of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude, which disappears behind the Moon at 10h. 40m. p.m. on the 30th, and reappears at 8m. before midnight of the same day.

MERCURY is a morning star throughout the month, rising on the 1st at 5h. 59m. a.m., or 52m. before the Sun: this interval increases till the 7th day, when it is 54m. From this time it gradually decreases to 30m. on the last day. On the evening of the 3rd he is stationary among the stars, in his descending node on the morning of the 12th, at his greatest westerly elongation on the morning of the 18th, and in aphelion on the morning of the 22nd.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

VENUS is still a morning star, but not favourably situated for observation, rising only 28m. before the Sun on the 1st, which interval has decreased to 14m. by the 17th, and to 9m. by the end of the month. She is in aphelion on the morning of the 8th, and at her greatest heliocentric latitude south on the evening of the 30th.

MARS is visible throughout the night at the beginning of the month. On the 12th he sets at 5h. 54m. a.m., or 3m. before sunrise; this interval increases to 52m. by the 22nd, and by the last day to 1h. 10m. He is in aphelion on the morning of the 5th, and stationary among the stars on the morning of the 27th.

JUPITER throughout the month sets after sunset, on the 1st, at 8h. 56m. p.m., being 3h. and 18m. after the Sun; this interval decreases to 2h. and 7m. by the 17th, and to 1h. and 6m. by the last day.

SATURN is a morning star, rising in the early morning hours; on the 1st at 2h. 18m. a.m., on the 17th at 1h. 17m. a.m., and on the last day at 23m. after midnight of the 30th. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the morning of the 7th, and stationary among the stars on the 26th.

APRIL.

THE MOON is followed by the planet Saturn till 5h. 47m. p.m. of the 1st, when the latter is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ deg. to the south. The planet is afterwards to be seen to the west of the Moon. Mercury is near the latter on the morning of the 10th. On the morning of the 11th the Moon is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of Venus, nearly 4 deg. south of the planet Jupiter on the morning of the 12th, and on the evening of the 15th the bright star Aldebaran is within 1 deg. south of the Moon. Uranus is about 3 deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 18th, Mars within 2 deg. also to the north on the early morning of the 21st. Regulus is to the left of the Moon during the early afternoon hours of the same day (the two bodies being a little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ deg. apart, the star being to the south), and afterwards precedes the Moon. The planet Saturn,

for the second time this month, is near the Moon on the early morning of the 29th, when the planet is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

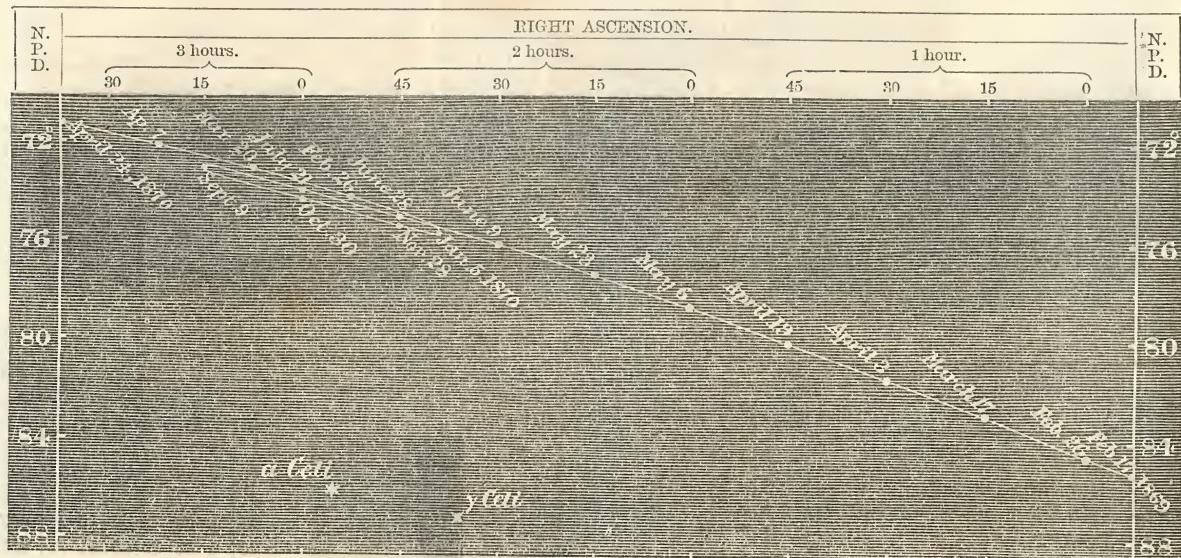
Last Quarter	on the 3rd at 48 minutes after Sh. in the evening.
New Moon	" 12th " 48 " 1 " morning
First Quarter	" 19th " 6 " 3 " afternoon
Full Moon	" 26th " 21 " 6 " morning

She is most distant from the earth on the afternoon of the 8th, and nearest on the morning of the 24th. During the month the brightest star when visible occulted by the Moon is θ Capricorn, which disappears at 2h. 54m. a.m. and reappears at 3m. after 4h. a.m. of the 6th, and σ Leonis, which disappears at 10h. 36m. p.m. of the 22nd. Both these stars are of the fourth magnitude.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 12m. a.m. or nearly 30m. before the Sun; this interval gradually decreases till the 29th day, when the planet and the Sun rise together. After this he follows the Sun, rising in daylight. He sets in daylight till the 28th; on the 29th he sets nearly with the Sun. He is in conjunction with Jupiter on the evening of the 24th, the latter being a little to the south; near Venus on the evening of the 26th, Mercury being about 0 deg. 22 min. to the south; in superior conjunction with the Sun on the afternoon of the 20th, and in his ascending node on the evening of the 30th day.

VENUS rises on the 1st at 5h. 29m. a.m., or 9m. before the Sun, which interval by the 16th has decreased to 5m.; and on the last day the Sun and planet rise at the same time. She is in conjunction with Jupiter on the morning of the 23rd, the latter being 0 deg. 7 min. to the north of Venus.

MARS rises after noon till the 18th, when he rises at noon; from the 19th he rises after sunrise and before noon till the end of the year; on the 1st he sets at 4h. 27m. a.m., or 1h. 11m. before sunrise; this interval increases by the 16th to 1h. 37m., and by the last day to 2h. 0m.



JUPITER, FROM FEBRUARY 17, 1869, TO APRIL 24, 1870.

JUPITER rises in daylight till the 20th, when the Sun and planet rise together; on the 21st the planet rises 2m. before the Sun, this interval increasing to 15m. by the last day. He is an evening star till the 16th, on that day the Sun and planet set within 2m. of each other; after this he sets in daylight till November. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 17th.

SATURN rises a little after midnight till the 5th, on which day he rises twice—viz., at 0h. 3m. a.m., and again at 11h. 59m. p.m., after this he rises twice after midnight; on the 16th at 11h. 13m. p.m., and on the 26th at 10h. 32m. p.m.

MAY.

THE MOON does not pass near any large star or planet in her path through the heavens until the early morning of the 10th, when the planet Jupiter is a little more than 4 deg. north of the Moon. This is followed by the near approach of Venus on the afternoon of the 11th; the Moon is about $0\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of Mercury on the evening of the 12th, and about 2 deg. 37 min. south of Uranus on the evening of the 15th. During the early evening hours of the 18th the Moon is a little to the right of Regulus; and at about 9h. p.m. the star is a little more than 1 deg. south of the Moon, which is the nearest approach of the two bodies. The star afterwards precedes the Moon. The latter is very near the planet Mars on the evening of the 18th, and the planet Saturn is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of the Moon on the morning of the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 3rd at 41 minutes after 1h. in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 11th " 7 " 4 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 18th " 20 " 9 " evening.
Full Moon	" 25th " 23 " 3 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 6th, and nearest on the evening of the 21st.

The brightest star which will be occulted by the Moon during the month is a Leonis, a star of $1\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude.

MERCURY rises in daylight throughout the month. He is an evening star from the 1st, on which day he sets at 7h. 34m. p.m., or about 15m. after the Sun; this interval increasing till the 26th (on which day he sets at 10h. 7m. p.m.) to 2h. 9m., which is the greatest interval between the setting of the Sun and this planet during the year; after this he gradually decreases, and on

the 31st he sets 2h. after the Sun. He is favourably situated for observation during the greater part of the month, but particularly so from the 19th to the 31st. On the morning of the 5th he is in perihelion, and at his greatest easterly elongation on the evening of the 29th.

VENUS rises in daylight from the beginning of this month to the end of the year. Till the 10th she also sets in daylight. On the 11th day she sets 1m. after the Sun; this interval increasing to 8m. by the 15th, and to 23m. by the last day. On the morning of the 9th she is in superior conjunction with the Sun, and in her ascending node a little after midnight of the 25th.

MARS rises before noon and sets in the early morning hours throughout the month. On the 1st he sets at 2h. 34m. a.m., or 2h. before sunrise; this interval increasing to 2h. 58m. by the 31st, on which day he sets at 0h. 54m. a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the evening of the 19th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 4h. 19m. a.m., or 15m. before the Sun; this interval increasing to 44m. by the 16th, and to 1h. 17m. by the last day. He is a morning star, and well situated for observation towards the end of the month.

SATURN rises 1h. 48m. before midnight on the 1st, or 2h. 51m. after sunset, the latter interval decreasing to 1h. 24m. by the 16th; and on the last day the planet rises as the Sun sets. After this he rises in daylight, and is visible all night, setting after sunrise.

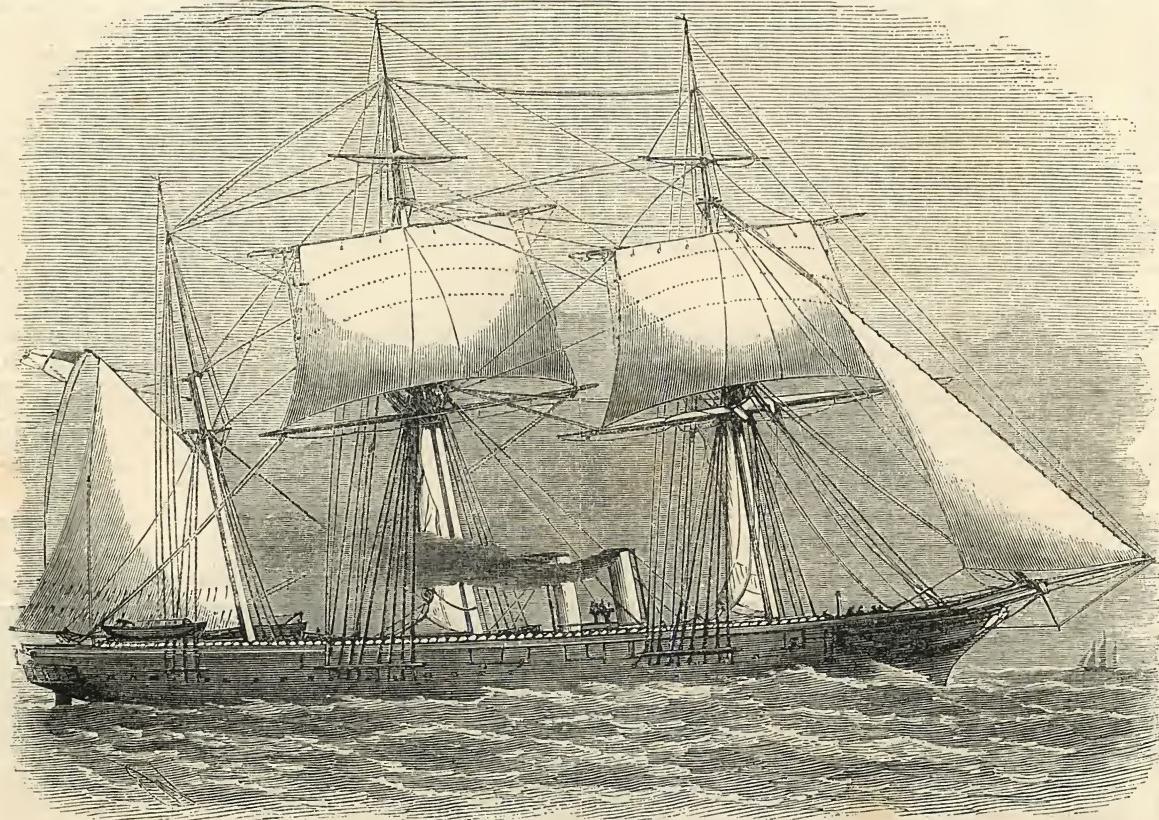
JUNE.

THE MOON on the evening of the 6th day will be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of Jupiter. During the early evening hours of the 10th the Moon and Venus will be near each other, the former being to the left of the planet till Sh. 34m. p.m., when they have the same right ascension. At this time Venus will be within 4 deg. to the north. Mercury will be near the Moon on the afternoon of the 11th, the planet being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon. The Moon and Uranus are near each other on the morning of the 12th. The Moon and Regulus are in close proximity during the evening of the 14th; the nearest approach is between 2h. and 3h. a.m. of the 15th.; after this time the star is to the west of the Moon. Mars and the Moon are near each other on the night of the 15th-16th, the planet being to the south. Saturn and the Moon are near each other on the afternoon of the 22nd. Her phases or times of change are:—

(Continued on page 48.)

OCTOBER.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.



DESPATCH GUN-BOAT, THE VIGILANT.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises Morn.	Sets Aftern.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	6	7	8	10	12	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
1	F	Remigius. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.	6 1	10 25	5 40	0 8	3 54			25								9 32	10 16	6 2	6 48			274	
2	S	Admiral Keppel died, 1786	6 3	10 44	5 38	1 23	4 29			26								10 58	11 36	7 32	8 14			275	
3	S	19TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6 5	11 3	5 35	2 43	4 59			27								—	0 7	8 52	9 23			276	
4	M	Guizot born, 1787	6 7	11 21	5 32	4 7	5 28			28								0 34	0 59	9 50	10 15			277	
5	Tu	Kirke White died, 1806	6 9	11 38	5 29	5 31	5 53			○								1 22	1 46	10 38	11 2			278	
6	W	Faith	6 12	11 56	5 27	6 56	6 20			1								2 7	2 29	11 23	11 45			279	
7	Th	Archbishop Laud born, 1573	6 12	12 13	5 24	8 22	6 48			2								2 51	3 14	—	0 7			280	
8	F	Battle of Torres Vedras, 1810	6 14	12 29	5 22	9 43	7 20			3								3 35	3 56	0 30	0 51			281	
9	S	St. Denys	6 16	12 46	5 20	11 1	7 58			4								4 17	4 39	1 12	1 33			282	
10	S	20TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6 17	13 1	5 18	Aftern.	8 42			5								5 0	5 21	1 55	2 16			283	
11	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6 19	13 17	5 15	1 12	9 32			6								5 42	6 5	2 37	2 58			284	
12	Tu	America discovered by Columbus, 1492	6 20	13 31	5 13	2 2	10 31			○								6 32	7 0	3 21	3 48			285	
13	W	Canova died, 1822	6 22	13 46	5 10	2 43	11 31			8								7 31	8 8	4 16	4 47			286	
14	Th	Fire Insurance due	6 24	14 9	5 8	3 17	Morn.			9								8 51	9 36	5 24	6 7			287	
15	F		6 25	14 13	5 6	3 44	0 35			10								10 20	10 59	6 52	7 36			288	
16	S	Lord Palmerston died, 1865	6 27	14 26	5 4	4 8	1 39			11								11 34	—	8 15	8 50			289	
17	S	21ST SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6 28	14 38	5 2	4 29	2 45			12								0 3	0 27	9 19	9 43			290	
18	M	St. Luke	6 30	14 49	5 0	4 49	3 50			13								0 48	1 7	10 4	10 23			291	
19	Tu	Battle of Leipsic, 1813	6 31	15 0	4 58	5 7	4 54			14								1 25	1 42	10 41	10 58			292	
20	W	Sir Christopher Wren born, 1632	6 32	15 11	4 56	5 28	5 59			●								1 57	2 12	11 13	11 28			293	
21	Th	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 34	15 20	4 54	5 48	7 3			16								2 28	2 43	11 44	11 59			294	
22	F	Lord Holland died, 1840	6 36	15 29	4 52	6 14	8 9			17								2 58	3 14	—	0 14			295	
23	S	Royal Exchange founded, 1667	6 38	15 38	4 50	6 42	9 16			18								3 29	3 43	0 30	0 45			296	
24	S	22ND SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6 40	15 45	4 47	7 17	10 20			19								3 59	4 15	0 59	1 15			297	
25	M	St. Crispin. Agincourt, 1415	6 42	15 52	4 45	7 59	11 22			20								4 30	4 47	1 31	1 46			298	
26	Tu	Hogarth died, 1764	6 44	15 58	4 43	8 52	Aftern.			21								5 5	5 24	2 3	2 21			299	
27	W	Captain Cook born, 1728	6 46	16 4	4 41	9 53	1 9			22								5 46	6 10	2 40	3 2			300	
28	Th	St. Simon and St. Jude	6 48	16 8	4 39	11 4	1 52			○								6 36	7 6	3 26	3 52			301	
29	F	Riots at Bristol, 1831	6 50	16 12	4 37	Morn.	2 28			24								7 42	8 24	4 22	4 58			302	
30	S	Sheridan born, 1751	6 51	16 15	4 36	0 19	2 59			25								9 8	9 52	5 40	6 24			303	
31	S	23RD SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6 53	16 17	4 34	1 38	3 27			26								10 33	11 11	7 8	7 49			304	



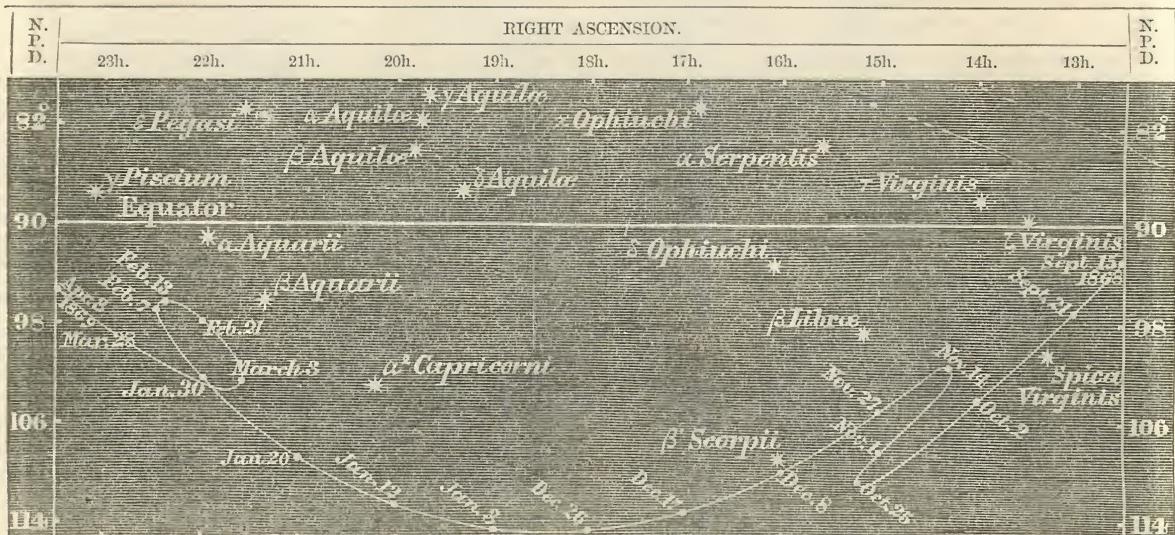
"MAY I GO WITH YOU?" BY F. SHIELDS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

Last Quarter on the 2nd at 22 minutes after 7h. in the morning.
 New Moon " 10th " 52 " 3 " morning.
 First Quarter " 17th " 15 " 2 " morning.
 Full Moon " 24th " 39 " 1 " morning.
 She is most distant from the Earth on the night of the 2nd, and again on the evening of the 30th, and nearest on the morning of the 16th. On the

evening of the 23rd the star μ^1 Sagittarii disappears behind the Moon at 10h. 53m. p.m., and reappears at 4m. before midnight.

MERCURY rises in daylight till the 29th, but on that day the Sun and planet rise together. He is an evening star till the 21st. On the 1st he sets at 10h. 4m. p.m., or two hours after the Sun; this interval rapidly decreasing till, on the 21st, the Sun and planet set within 2m. of each other. He is in



MERCURY, FROM SEPTEMBER 15, 1868, TO APRIL 3, 1869.

his descending node on the morning of the 8th; stationary among the stars on the night of the 11th; in conjunction with Venus on the afternoon of the 17th, the latter being $3\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north; in aphelion on the morning of the 21st; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 24th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st, 34m. after the Sun; this interval increasing to 50m. by the 16th, and to 58m. by the last day, and is favourably situated for observation towards the end of the month. She is in conjunction with Uranus on the afternoon of the 25th, Venus being 0 deg. 42m. north of the latter planet, and in perihelion on the afternoon of the 28th.

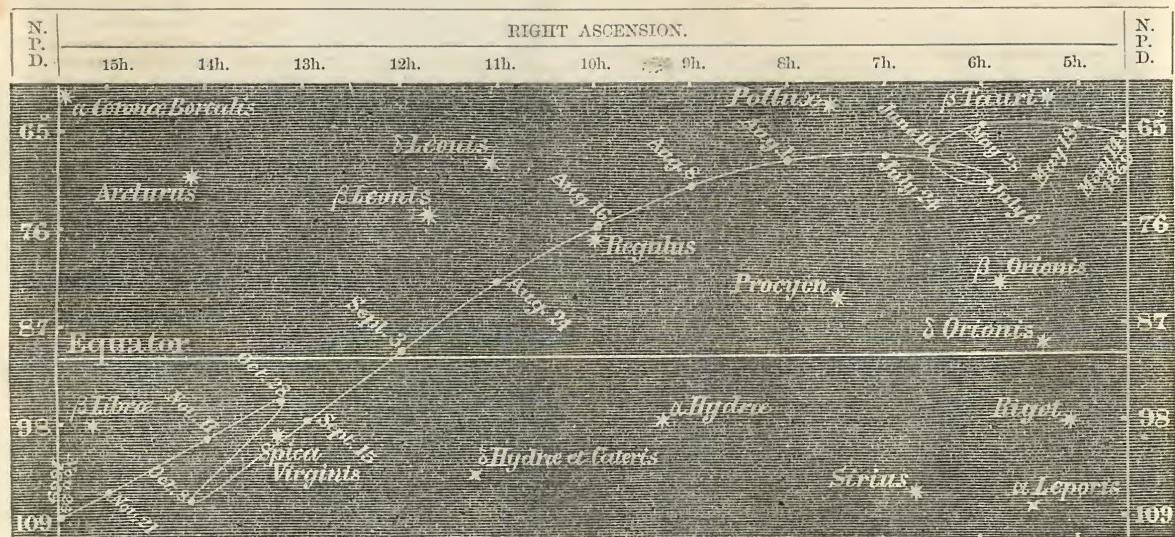
MARS sets at 0h. 51m. a.m. on the 1st, or about 3h. before sunrise; on the 16th he sets twice on the same day—a little after midnight of the 15th (or early on the morning of the 16th), and again at 11h. 55m. p.m. of the 10th; or on the 30th he sets at 11h. 16m. p.m., or 2h. 58m. after sunset.

JUPITER rises earlier each successive morning—on the 1st at 2h. 32m. a.m., or 1h. 49m. before the Sun; on the 15th at 1h. 43m. a.m.; and on the last at 0h. 49m. a.m., or 3h. before the Sun.

SATURN rises before sunset, and sets after sunrise till the 10th, he is therefore visible throughout the night. He sets a little before sunrise from the 11th; on the 20th he sets at 3h. 4m. a.m., and at 2h. 22m. a.m. on the last day. He is in opposition to the Sun on the afternoon of the 4th.

JULY.

On the evening of the 4th the Moon and Jupiter are near together, the former being about 44 deg. south of the planet. The bright star which may be seen in close proximity, and a little to the right of the Moon, on the afternoon of the 6th, is Aldebaran. The Moon and Mercury are together on the morning of the 8th. The time of nearest approach is at 6h. 32m., the planet being about 1 deg. south of the Moon; previous to the nearest approach the Moon precedes the planet, and afterwards follows it. The Moon and Uranus are near each other on the afternoon of the 9th, Venus and the Moon on the evening of the 10th, Mars and the Moon on the morning of the 14th, and Saturn is near, but a little to the east of the Moon, during the afternoon of the 19th till nearly 5h. p.m., the time of approach. The Moon afterwards



MERCURY, FROM MAY 14, 1869, TO NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

follows the planet. From the 19th to the end of the month the Moon does not pass near any of the planets or large stars. She is eclipsed on the 23rd, but it is invisible from England. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 2nd at 46 minutes after 0h. in the morning.
New Moon " 9th " 38 " 1 " afternoon.
First Quarter " 16th " 45 " 6 " morning.
Full Moon " 23rd " 55 " 1 " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 31st " 6 " 5 " evening.

She is nearest to the Earth on the evening of the 12th and most distant from it about noon on the 25th.

During the month several stars of the fourth and less magnitude are occulted. The largest is δ^2 Ceti, which disappears about 2h. 31m. a.m. and reappears at 10m. after 3h. on the morning of the 3rd; and δ^2 Sagittarii, which disappears at 20m. after 2h. a.m., and reappears at 3h. 15m. a.m. of the 21st. Both these stars are of the fourth magnitude.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 1st nearly 15m. before the Sun

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

this interval increasing to 1h. 30m. by the 20th, and then decreases to 1h. and 13m. by the last day. He sets in daylight throughout the month, and is therefore not visible in the evening. He is stationary among the stars on the morning of the 6th, at his greatest westerly elongation on the morning of the 17th, in his ascending node on the evening of the 27th, and in conjunction with the planet Uranus on the evening of the same day, Mercury being about 0 deg. 25 min. to the south.

VENUS is an evening star, setting about 1h. after the Sun throughout the month, and is therefore favourably situated for observation. On the last day she sets at 8h. 46m. p.m.

MARS is an evening star.* On the 1st he sets at 11h. 13m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 40m. p.m. He is very favourably situated for observation.

JUPITER rises in the early morning hours till the 13th, upon which day he rises twice—namely, at 0h. 3m. a.m., and again at 11h. 57m. p.m. From this time to Nov. 7 he rises after sunset and before midnight, and is visible during the remainder of the night.

SATURN rises in daylight, and sets on the 1st at 2h. 18m. a.m., at 1h. 21m. a.m. on the 15th, and at 0h. 16m. a.m. on the last day.

AUGUST.

THE Moon and Jupiter are near each other on the morning of the 1st, the planet being 44 deg. north of the Moon. During the evening hours of the 2nd the Moon is near to the bright star Aldebaran, the distance between the two bodies becoming less and less, till their nearest approach takes place at 1h. 54m. a.m. of the 3rd. On the morning of the 6th Uranus and the Moon are near each other; the Moon and Mercury on the afternoon of the 7th. At the time of nearest approach the planet will be about 14 deg. north of the Moon. Venus follows the Moon during the afternoon hours of the 9th; at 3h. 57m. p.m., the time of nearest approach, the latter will be about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the planet. The Moon afterwards is to the left of the planet. Mars may be seen near the Moon on the evening of the 11th. The Moon and Saturn are in close proximity at about 9h. 20m. p.m. of the

15th, when the planet is a little south of the Moon. Jupiter, for the second time this month, is in the vicinity of the Moon on the evening of the 28th. The time of nearest approach is at 10h. 37m. p.m., after which time the planet is to the right of the Moon. Aldebaran, also for the second time, is near the Moon on the morning of the 30th; at Sh. 13m. a.m. the star is about 1 deg. south of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	14th	"	41	"	0	"	afternoon.
Full Moon	22nd	"	24	"	4	"	morning.
Last Quarter	30th	"	2	"	2	"	evening.

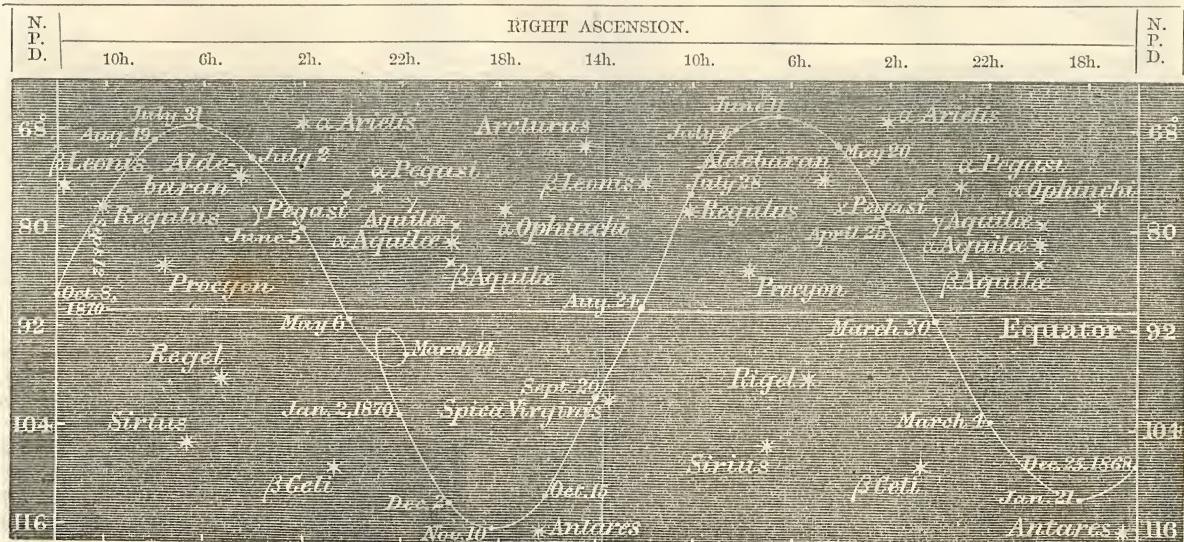
Last Quarter 30th , '58 7 morning.
She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 9th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 25th. During the month the stars μ Ceti and β Tauri, both of the fourth magnitude, are occulted; the former disappears at 3h. 44m. a.m. and reappears at 16m. after 4h. a.m. of the 28th; and the latter disappears at 1h. 46m. a.m. of the 29th and reappears at 2h. 35m. a.m. of the same day.

MERCURY is a morning star till the 13th, rising 'on the 1st, 1h. and 8m. before the Sun, this interval decreasing to 24m. by the 9th; and on the 13th the Sun and planet rise together. He sets before the Sun till the 8th. On that day he sets within 3m. after the Sun, this interval increasing to a little more than 30m. on the last day. He is therefore an evening star from the 8th, but not very favourably situated for observation. On the morning of the 1st he is in perihelion, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 12th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at Sh. 44m. p.m., or about 59m. after the Sun; and is an evening star, well situated for observation throughout the month. On the last day she sets at 7h. 43m. p.m., or about 54m. after the Sun.

Mars sets at 9h. 37m. p.m., or 1h. and 52m. after the Sun, on the 1st; this interval decreasing to 1h. and 30m. by the 19th, and to 1h. and 22m. by the last day. He is in his descending node on the morning of the 15th.

JUPITER rises at 10h. 53m. p.m. on the 1st, or 3h. and 7m. after sunset; this interval decreasing to 2h. and 33m. by the 19th, and to 2h. 12m. by the



VENUS, FROM DECEMBER 25, 1868, TO OCTOBER 8, 1870.

31st, on which day he rises at 9h. p.m., and is visible during the remainder of the night. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the morning of the 12th. SATURN sets after midnight till the 3rd, on which day he sets twice—viz., at 0h. 3m. a.m., and again at 11h. 59m. p.m.; after this he sets before midnight, and is an evening star. On the 19th he sets at 10h. 56m. p.m. or 3h. 43m. after the sun; this interval decreasing to 3h. 20m. by the last day, when he sets at 10h. 9m. p.m. He is stationary among the stars on the night of the 14th.

SEPTEMBER.

THE Moon is near Uranus during the afternoon hours of the 2nd day; but after 3h. 50m. p.m., the time of nearest approach, the two bodies will be separating, the planet preceding the Moon. The Moon is near Mercury on the afternoon of the 7th, Venus on the morning of the 8th, Mars on the following morning, Saturn on the morning of the 12th, when he is within 3 deg. south of the Moon; and Jupiter on the morning of the 25th is about $\frac{3}{4}$ deg. to the north of her. Aldebaran will be near the Moon, but a little to the left, during the afternoon and early evening hours of the 26th till 4h. 59m. p.m., the time of nearest approach of the two bodies, when the star will be about $\frac{1}{4}$ deg. south of the Moon. On the morning of the 30th the planet Uranus, for the second time this month, is in the vicinity of the Moon; at the time of nearest approach the latter will be about $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of the planet. Her phases or times of change are:—

She is nearest to the Earth on the evening of the 6th, and most distant on the morning of the 21st. The star ε Ceti is occulted by the Moon on the early morning of the 24th—it disappears at 0h. 20m. a.m., and reappears at 1h. 27m. a.m. This star is of the fourth magnitude.

MERCURY rises after the Sun throughout the month. On the 1st he sets at 7h. 18m. p.m., or 32m. after the Sun, this interval increasing by the 8th to 33m.; it then decreases, and by the last day it is only 22m. He is therefore an evening star, but unfavourably situated for observation. He is in his descending node on the morning of the 4th, in aphelion on the morning of the 14th, and at his greatest easterly elongation on the afternoon of the 25th.

VENUS sets at 7h. 36m. p.m. on the 3rd, or 54m. after the Sun; this interval increasing to 11h. 4m. by the last day. She is in her descending node on the afternoon of the 14th.

MARS is an evening star. On the 1st he sets at Sh. 7m. p.m., or 1h. 21m. after sunset; this interval decreasing to 1h. 13m. by the 23rd, and to 1h. 11m. by the last day.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 8h. 56m. p.m. or about 2h. 5m. after sunset, and is visible during the remainder of the night; this interval decreasing to 1h. 48m. by the 15th, and to 1h. 21m. on the last day. He is stationary among the stars on the evening of the 9th day.

SATURN is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h. 5m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 15m. p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the morning of the 3rd.

OCTOBER,

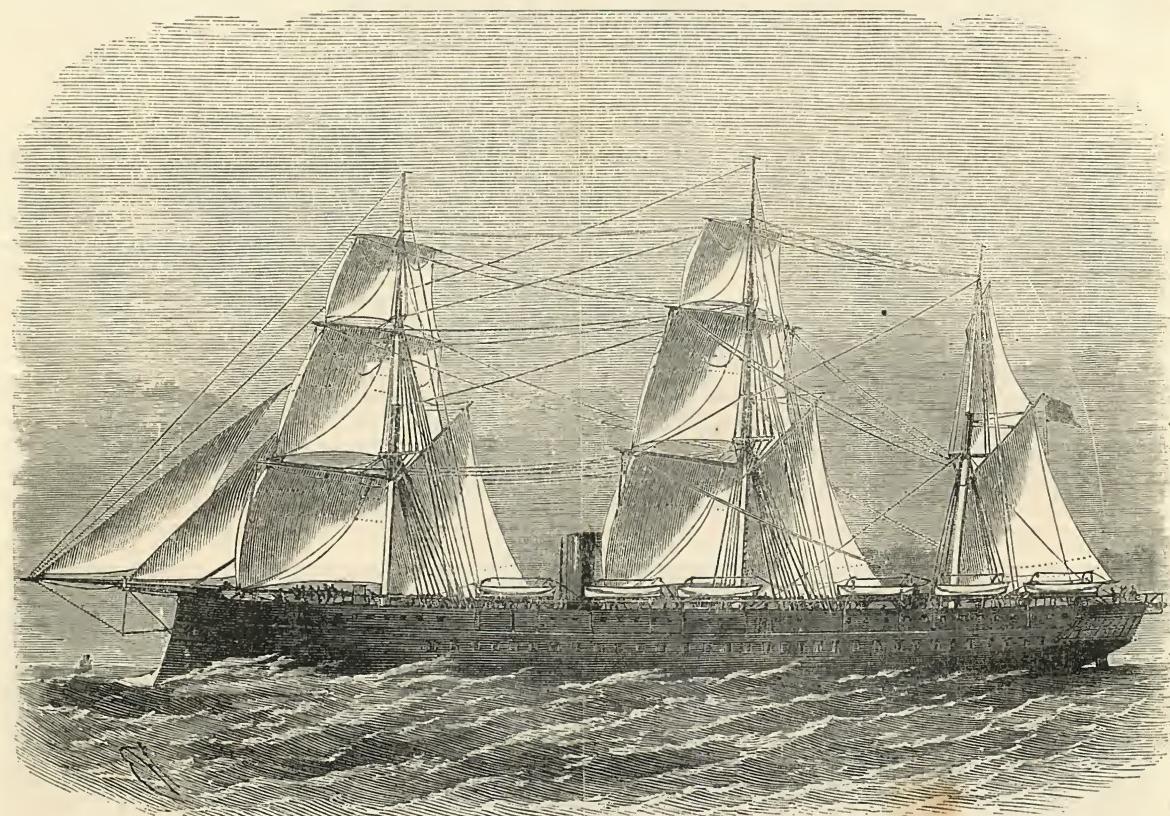
THE MOON on the evening and night of the 6th will be near to the planet Mercury; the nearest approach of the two bodies will be at about 10h. 23m. p.m. Mars will be near the Moon on the morning of the 8th, the planet being to the west of the Moon after 4h. 9m. a.m., the time of nearest approach. The planet Venus is also near the Moon on the morning of the same day, the Moon being a little more than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the planet. Saturn is near the Moon on the afternoon of the 9th. Jupiter and the Moon are in close proximity on the morning of the 22nd, the latter being about 3deg. 40m. south of the planet at 5h. 34m. a.m., the time of nearest approach. During the evening of the 23rd the bright star Aldebaran follows the Moon till between the hours of 10h. and 11h. p.m., the time of nearest approach, after which the star precedes the Moon. Uranus is near the latter on the morning of the 27th; and on the evening of the 29th the Moon is followed by the star Regulus, till between the hours of 10h. and 11h. p.m., when they pass each other and the star is to the west of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

or times of change are:	
New Moon on the 5th at 20 minutes after 2h.	in the afternoon.
First Quarter 12th , 3	" 10 " morning.
Full Moon 20th , 57	" 1 " afternoon.
Last Quarter 28th , 34	" 8 " morning.

(Continued on page 52.)

NOVEMBER.

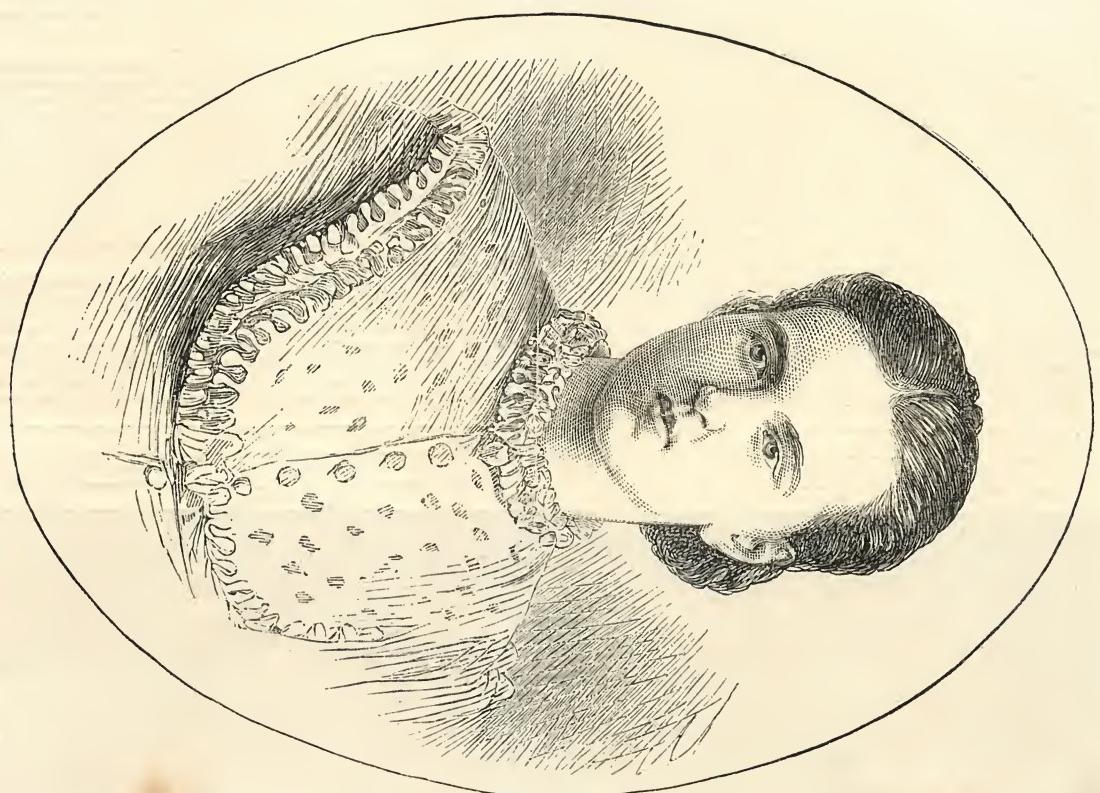
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.



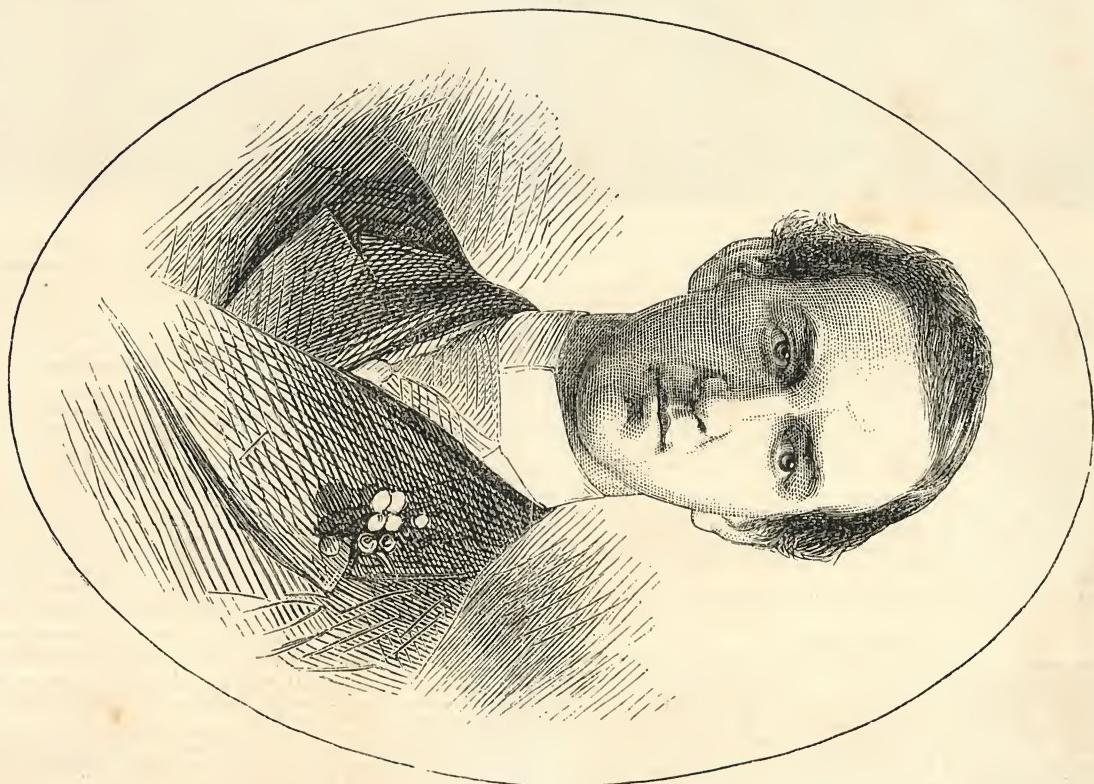
IRON TROOP-SHIP, THE SERAPIS.

D. of M.	D. of w.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.,	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.	$\frac{x}{\text{Moon Asc.}}$	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	4	6	8	10	12	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1 M		All Saints' D. Prs. Elizb. of Hesse b., 1864	6 55	16 19	4 32	3 0	3 54		27								11 43	—	8 27	8 59	305
2 Tu		Michaelmas Term begins	6 56	16 19	4 31	4 23	4 19		28								0 10	0 36	9 26	9 52	306
3 W		Siege of St. Jean d'Acre, 1840	6 59	16 19	4 29	5 48	4 45		○								1 0	1 22	10 16	10 38	307
4 Th		King William III. landed at Torbay, 1688	7 1	16 18	4 27	7 13	5 16		1								1 44	2 6	11 0	11 22	308
5 F		Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	16 16	4 26	8 34	5 51		2								2 27	2 50	11 43	—	309
6 S		St. Leonard	7 4	16 14	4 24	9 50	6 31		3								3 13	3 34	0 6	0 29	310
7 S		24TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	7 6	16 10	4 23	10 59	7 20		4								3 56	4 17	0 50	1 12	311
8 M		Cambridge Michaelmas Term div.	7 7	16 6	4 22	11 57	8 16		5								4 37	4 59	1 33	1 53	312
9 Tu		Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 9	16 1	4 20	Aftern.	9 19		6								5 21	5 43	2 15	2 37	313
10 W		Martin Luther born, 1483	7 10	15 55	4 19	1 20	10 22		7								6 8	6 35	2 59	3 24	314
11 Th		St. Martin	7 12	15 48	4 18	1 50	11 28		○								7 3	7 35	3 51	4 19	315
12 F		Baxter born, 1615	7 14	15 40	4 16	2 15	Morn.		9								8 13	8 53	4 51	5 29	316
13 S		Brittius	7 16	15 32	4 14	2 36	0 35		10								9 32	10 11	6 9	6 48	317
14 S		25TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	7 18	15 23	4 12	2 55	1 38		11								10 47	11 18	7 27	8 3	318
15 M		St. Machutus	7 20	15 12	4 11	3 14	2 43		12								11 45	—	8 34	9 1	319
16 Tu		Battle of Lutzen, 1632	7 22	15 1	4 10	3 34	3 48		13								0 9	0 31	9 25	9 47	320
17 W		Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln	7 23	14 50	4 9	3 55	4 53		14								0 50	1 9	10 6	10 25	321
18 Th		Daybreak at 5h. 23m.	7 25	14 37	4 8	4 17	5 59		15								1 28	1 44	10 44	11 0	322
19 F		Battle of Navarino, 1827	7 27	14 24	4 7	4 44	7 5		●								2 0	2 16	11 16	11 32	323
20 S		Edmund, King and Martyr	7 28	14 9	4 6	5 17	8 13		17								2 32	2 48	11 48	—	324
21 S		26TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	7 30	13 54	4 5	5 57	9 17		18								3 4	3 22	0 4	0 20	325
22 M		St. Cecilia	7 31	13 38	4 3	6 47	10 17		19								3 39	3 56	0 38	0 55	326
23 Tu		St. Clement Allen, Gould, and Larkin ex., 1867	7 33	13 22	4 2	7 45	11 10		20								4 13	4 31	1 12	1 29	327
24 W		John Knox died, 1572	7 35	13 4	4 0	8 51	11 54		21								4 51	5 13	1 47	2 7	328
25 Th		Michaelmas Term ends	7 35	12 46	3 58	10 5	Aftern.		22								5 36	6 1	2 29	2 52	329
26 F		Eddystone Lighthouse destroyed, 1703	7 38	12 27	3 57	11 21	1 4		○								6 27	6 56	3 17	3 43	330
27 S		Princess Mary of Teck born, 1833	7 39	12 7	3 56	Morn.	1 30		24								7 27	8 3	4 12	4 43	331
28 S		ADVENT SUNDAY	7 40	11 47	3 55	0 40	1 56		25								8 43	9 23	5 19	5 59	332
29 M			7 42	11 26	3 54	1 59	2 20		26								10 1	10 38	6 39	7 17	333
30 Tu		St. Andrew	7 44	11 4	3 54	3 21	2 45		27								11 12	11 41	7 54	8 28	334

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.



GEORGE I., KING OF GREECE, AND HIS QUEEN, THE GRAND DUCHESS OLGA CONSTANTINOVA OF RUSSIA,
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 5th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 18th. There are no large stars occulted this month, the two largest are both of $4\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude—viz., ν^1 Aquarii, disappearing at 0h. 43m. a.m., and reappearing at 1h. 22m. a.m. of the 17th; and ν Geminorum, disappearing at 0h. 25m. a.m. and reappearing at 1h. 22m. a.m. of the 26th.

MERCURY rises after the Sun till the 20th, when the Sun and planet rise within a few minutes of each other. On the 21st he rises 8m. before the Sun, and is a morning star from this time. On the 31st he rises 1h. and 43m. before the Sun. He is an evening star till the 16th; but on that day the Sun and planet set together; after this he sets before the Sun and is not visible. On the afternoon of the 8th he is stationary among the stars, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 20th, in his ascending node on the evening of the 23rd, in perihelion on the morning of the 28th, and again stationary among the stars on the evening of the 28th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 3rd at 6h. 40m. p.m., or 1h. 5m. after the Sun; by the 18th this interval has increased to 1h. 22m., and to 1h. 41m. by the last day, when she sets at 6h. 18m. p.m. She is in conjunction with Mars on the morning of the 6th, the latter being 0 deg. 38 min. to the north; in aphelion, on the evening of the 18th; and in conjunction with Saturn on the morning of the 26th, Venus being about 3 deg. 31 min. to the south.

MARS sets on the 1st at 6h. 50m. p.m., or 1h. and 10m. after sunset; during the remainder of the month he sets about 1h. 15m. after sunset.

JUPITER rises after sunset and is visible during the greater portion of the night; on the 1st he rises at 6h. 58m. p.m., or about 1h. 19m. after sunset; this interval decreases to 54m. by the 15th and to 18m. by the 31st.

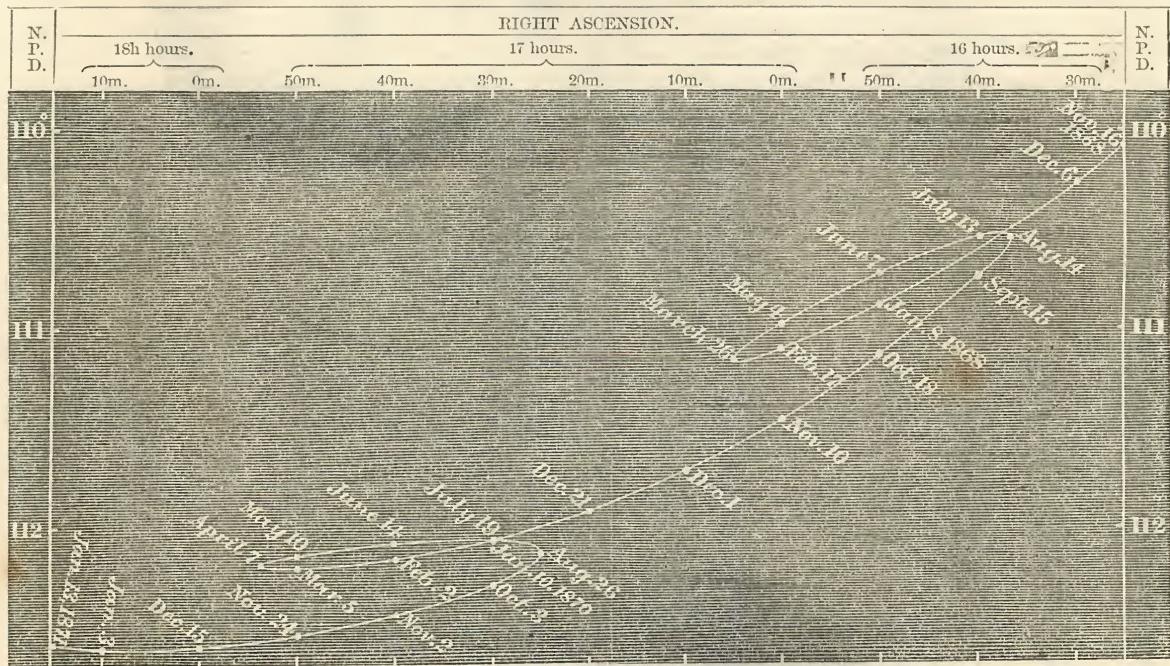
SATURN sets at 8h. 11m. p.m., or 2h. 32m. after sunset; this interval decreasing to 2h. 18m. by the 13th, and to 1h. 49m. by the 31st, on which day he sets at 6h. 23m. p.m.

NOVEMBER.

THE planet Mercury is in the vicinity of the Moon on the afternoon of the 2nd. During the morning hours of the 6th the Moon will be near the planets Mars and Saturn, the time of nearest approach being 2h. 48m. a.m., and 6h. 43m. a.m. respectively. On the following morning the Moon precedes the planet Venus till 6h. 5m. a.m., the time of nearest approach, when the former is within $5\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the planet. During the morning hours of the 18th Jupiter is to the left of the Moon previous to 4h. 50m. a.m., when the two bodies have the same right ascension, the planet being to the north of the Moon. The Moon precedes the star Aldebaran during the night of the 19th; the time of nearest approach is between the hours of 4h. and 6h. a.m. of the 20th, after which the star is followed by the Moon. Uranus and the Moon are near each other during the afternoon hours of the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 3rd at 33 minutes after 11h. in the evening.
First Quarter " 11th " 56 " 2 " morning.
Full Moon " 19th " 18 " 7 " morning.
Last Quarter " 26th " 14 " 6 " evening.

She is nearest to the Earth on the evening of the 2nd, and again on the evening of the 30th, and most distant on the evening of the 14th. On the evening of the 17th the star μ Ceti of the fourth magnitude disappears behind the Moon at 9h. 49m. p.m., and reappears at 11h. 10m. p.m., and on



SATURN, FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1868, TO JANUARY 13, 1871.

the evening of the 22nd the star ζ^2 Geminorum, also of the fourth magnitude, disappears at 8h. 51m. p.m., and reappears at 9h. 46m. p.m.

MERCURY throughout the month sets before the Sun. On the 1st he rises at 5h. 8m. a.m., or about 1h. 45m. before the Sun; this interval increasing to 1h. 53m. by the 7th. From this time it decreases, and on the 30th it is only 40m.; he is therefore a morning star, and well situated for observation. He is at his greatest westerly elongation on the morning of the 5th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting 1h. 45m. after the Sun on the 2nd; which interval increases to 2h. 27m. by the 17th, and to 3h. 10m. by the 30th, on which day she sets at 7h. 4m. p.m. She is favourably situated for observation throughout the month.

MARS still sets at about 1h. 15m. after the Sun. On the last day he sets at 5h. 15m. p.m., or about 1h. 21m. after the Sun. He is in conjunction with the planet Saturn on the afternoon of the 9th, Mars being about 2 deg. 10min. to the south.

JUPITER rises soon after sunset till the 7th; from the 8th he rises before sunset. Till the 9th day he sets in daylight after sunrise, on that day he sets 2m. before sunrise, which interval increases to 54m. by the 17th, and to 2h. 15m. by the last day. He is well situated for observation, being visible all night throughout the month. He is in opposition to the Sun on the morning of the 8th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 6h. 19m. p.m., or 1h. 40m. after the Sun, and at 4h. 37m. p.m. on the last day.

DECEMBER.

On the evening of the 2nd the planet near the Moon is Mercury. Saturn and the Moon are near each other on the following evening, Mars and the Moon on the morning of the 5th, and Venus and the Moon on the morning of the 7th. Jupiter on the morning of the 15th is a little more than 4 deg. north of the Moon at the time of nearest approach—viz., 6h. 43m. a.m., when the two bodies pass each other and the star is to the west of the Moon. During the morning of the 17th the bright star a little to the left of the Moon is Aldebaran. Uranus follows the Moon during the evening hours of the 20th, till 7h. 13m. p.m., the time of nearest approach. Regulus is in close proximity to the Moon during the late morning hours of the 23rd, and Saturn and the Moon are near each other, for the second time this

month, on the afternoon of the 31st. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 3rd at 41 minutes after 10h. in the morning.
First Quarter " 10th " 12 " 11 " evening.
Full Moon " 18th " 50 " 11 " evening.
Last Quarter " 26th " 34 " 2 " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the afternoon of the 12th, and nearest on the evening of the 27th. The star δ Capricorni, of the third magnitude, is occulted by the Moon on the evening of the 8th, disappearing at 5h. 30m. p.m. and reappearing at 6h. 35m. p.m.

MERCURY rises before the Sun, and is a morning star till the 10th. On the 11th he rises 1m. after the Sun, which interval increases to 52m. by the end of the month; he is therefore invisible from the 10th. From the 1st to the 18th he sets before the Sun; but on the latter day he sets 1m. after the Sun, this interval increasing to 41m. by the last day; he is therefore an evening star from the 18th. On the morning of the 1st he is in his descending node, in aphelion on the morning of the 11th, in conjunction with the planet Saturn at noon on the 12th (when he is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. to the south of Saturn), and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 18th.

VENUS is an evening star, and is very favourably situated for observation throughout the month. On the 2nd she sets at 7h. 8m. p.m., or 3h. 16m. after the Sun; this interval increasing to 3h. 53m. by the 17th, and to 4h. 9m. by the last day, which is the greatest interval between the setting of the Sun and planet throughout the year. She is at her greatest easterly elongation on the morning of the 14th.

MARS sets 1h. 21m. after sunset on the 1st day; this interval increasing to 1h. 24m. by the 17th, after which day it decreases, and by the last day it is 1h. 16m.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 5h. 25m. a.m., or 2h. 21m. before sunrise; this interval increasing to 3h. 49m. by the 17th, and to 4h. 52m. by the 31st, on which day he rises at 6h. 17m. a.m.

SATURN sets a little after sunset till the 14th, on which day the Sun and this planet set together; after this the planet sets before the Sun till the end of the year. He rises nearly with the Sun on the 9th, and from the 10th he rises before the Sun; on the 17th at 7h. 30m. a.m., and on the 31st at 6h. 44m. a.m., preceding sunrise by 1h. 25m. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the afternoon of the 11th.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

STATISTICS.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—The report from the Home Office relating to the judicial statistics of England and Wales for the year 1867 shows that the increase in the strength of the police and constabulary force in that year was 345, or 1·4 per cent, and consisted of 7 head constables, 12 inspectors, 49 sergeants, 276 constables, and 7 detective officers; a decrease is shown of 2 superintendents, and of 4 constables appointed for special purposes. Compared with the population, the police are as 1 to 890, against 1 to 934 in the previous year; the increase in the force allows 1 constable for every 636 of the estimated increase of population. The cost of the force has increased £93,400, or more than 5 per cent. In 1866 the average cost per man was £77; in 1867 it was £79 15s. 6d. This increase is to be accounted for through the increase in the expense of living, and the rise in the rate of wages and pay in other occupations. The total cost of the police and constabulary last year was £1,920,505, of which the public revenue contributed £457,491. The number of criminal classes at large was 112,403, or 1153 less than in 1866, being a decrease of more than 1 per cent. In the number of tramps and vagrants there is a decrease of 633, or 1·9 per cent. One unsatisfactory feature in the returns is the increase in London of 157, or 1 per cent, in the criminal classes at large; in 1866 the proportion was 1 to 222 of the population, while in 1867 it was 1 to 220. In addition to those at large, who numbered 112,403, in England and Wales, there were in local prisons, 17,205; in convict prisons, 7,586; and in reformatories, 3979—bringing up the grand total of criminal classes to 141,173. The number of persons apprehended for 55,538 indictable offences committed last year was 28,132; in 1866 the number was 27,190, showing an increase of 3·4 per cent in 1867. The proportion of apprehensions to the number of crimes committed was 50·6 per cent, against 53·7 per cent in 1866. If such a comparison may be taken as a test of the vigilance of the police, then the results appear to be satisfactory, for the average annual proportion per cent of apprehensions to crimes reported in the four years 1858-61 was 51·9 against 56·2 in the four years 1861-5; and the returns show that while there was a slight decrease in the number of reported crimes, the proportion of apprehensions had increased 4·3 per cent. Out of the 18,971 persons committed for trial, 13,354 were for offences against property without violence, including 7587 cases of simple larceny; larceny by servants, 1096; larceny from the person, 1691. An extension of the powers afforded by the Criminal Justice Act that would bring the whole of the above 13,954 cases of offence against property without violence within the provisions of the Act would effect an immense saving to the country.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The total amount received from and paid to depositors in the post-office savings banks, and of the computed capital of these banks, in each of the years 1863-7 was as follows:—In the United Kingdom, in 1863, £2,704,733 was received, £1,026,207 paid, and £3,976,828 remained as capital; the respective amounts for each division of the United Kingdom being £2,500,421, £938,951, and £3,131,535 for England and Wales; £86,649, £23,899, and £99,359 for Scotland; and £117,663, £51,357, and £145,934 for Ireland. In 1864 the respective amounts were £2,452,351, £1,836,056, and £4,938,124 for the United Kingdom; £3,242,088, £1,685,730, and £1,657,833 for England and Wales; £99,219, £64,831, and £123,747 for Scotland; and £121,044, £85,494, and £181,484 for Ireland. In 1865 the amounts were £3,851,887 received, £2,318,611 paid, and £6,526,400 capital for the United Kingdom; the respective amounts for the divisions of the kingdom being £3,630,432, £2,156,781, and £6,161,488, for England and Wales; £94,615, £70,670, and £147,775 for Scotland; and £126,810, £91,160, and £217,187 for Ireland. In 1866 the respective amounts were £4,569,830, £2,975,055, and £8,121,175 for the United Kingdom; £4,335,449, £2,776,956, and £7,719,981 for England and Wales; £99,798, £82,413, and £164,560 for Scotland; and £134,583, £115,086, and £236,634 for Ireland. In 1867 the amounts were £4,577,264 received, £3,248,510 paid, and £9,749,929 capital for the United Kingdom; the respective amounts for the divisions of the kingdom being £4,578,909, £3,065,061, and £9,230,229 for England and Wales; £106,263, £78,269, and £192,554 for Scotland; and £192,692, £102,180, and £27,146 for Ireland.

PAUPERISM.—The annual New-Year's Day return of persons in relief from the rates in England and Wales shows that on Jan. 1, 1863, the number was £1,040,103, being an increase of 76,903, or 8 per cent over the number on Jan. 1, 1867. The proportion of paupers at the beginning of 1863 was therefore 1 in 19, or 5·2 per cent of the actual population. New-Year's Day, being in the depth of winter, is, of course, a time when the number of paupers is large; and the numbers stated are about 1 per cent lower than the truth, by reason of deficient returns. The adult able-bodied paupers, 185,630, were 27,322 (17·3 per cent) more than on Jan. 1, 1867; 53,457 were men, 132,143 women. The whole number of adults receiving relief (including 42,026 insane persons) were 220,087 men and 434,042 women; 6129 vagrants were also receiving relief, but among these the adults are not distinguished.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF INDIA.—The gross revenue of India for the year ending March 31, 1868, is estimated at £48,363,239. The gross receipt from land revenue, including tribute, is stated at £23,167,700; Customs, £2,545,200; salt, £6,024,300; opium, £8,814,200; stamps, £2,393,900; post office, £652,300; telegraphs, £298,916; license tax, £658,000. The expenditure for the year 1867-8 is estimated at £46,708,146. The payments in realisation of revenue, £9,227,331, include £2,486,700 on land revenue; £1,863,200, opium; £200,000, Customs; £353,300, salt; £543,349, post office; telegraphs, £645,934; allowances under treaties, £2,082,379. "Charges," including interest on debt and public works ordinary, amount to £36,238,415; and the charge for guaranteed interest on railway, &c., capital, deducting net traffic receipts, amounts to £1,242,400. The ordinary expenditure in the year 1867-8, £46,708,146, would leave a surplus of £1,655,123; but a charge of £2,761,200, for public works extraordinary, converts this surplus into a deficiency of £1,106,077. Owing to the change in the financial year, which does not now terminate on April 30, but (as at home) on March 31, these items have to compare with those for the preceding eleven months only. The result of those eleven months is stated to have been a receipt of £12,122,423, and an expenditure of £44,639,924, showing an excess of expenditure over income to the extent of £2,517,491. As the statement above given of the public expenditure of India is very brief, we add that the net expenditure of the year 1867-8 (after deducting cost of collection, allowances, under treaties, and various payments made out of revenue) amounted to £40,242,015; and that the chief items are the following:—Army, £16,390,157; interest of debt and guaranteed interest, £6,928,711; public works, ordinary, £3,794,888; extraordinary, £2,761,200; marine, £882,535; education, science, and art, £786,200; ecclesiastical, £155,500; police, £2,363,200; administration and public departments, £1,250,411; law and justice, £2,488,900; other payments

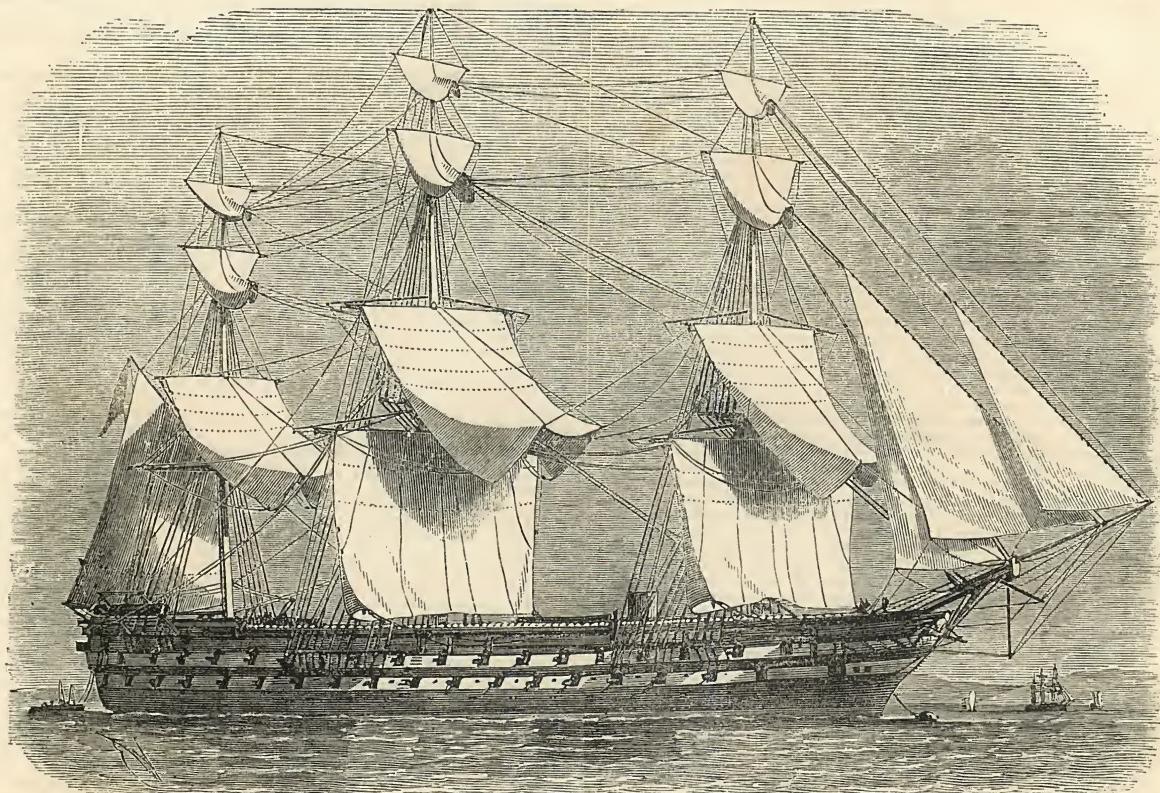
(superannuations, political agencies, and miscellaneous), £2,420,283; but some of these items may be subject to deduction. On the other side stand receipts of £727,111, law and justice; £261,700, police; 252,200, marine; and £73,400 education.

THE DEBT OF INDIA.—The public debt of India has expanded very considerably of late years. In 1840 it amounted to £34,484,997, and it gradually crept up in consequence of annual deficits for the next fourteen years. Thus it stood, in April, 1841, at £35,922,127; in 1842, at £38,104,473; in 1843, at £40,478,640; in 1844, at £41,883,451; in 1845, at £43,502,750; in 1846, at £43,891,849; in 1847, at £46,884,225; in 1848, at £48,757,213; in 1849, at £51,050,518; in 1850, at £53,934,768; in 1851, at £55,099,315; in 1852, at £55,114,693; and in 1853, at £56,233,686. It should be remarked that during several of these years wars of more or less magnitude prevailed. In 1854 the debt was reduced to £55,683,468; but it rose in 1855 to £55,531,120 and in 1856 to £57,764,239. Then came the great mutiny. In April, 1857, the debt stood at £59,461,909; but it had risen in April, 1858, to £69,473,484; in April, 1859, to £81,171,308; and in April, 1860, to £98,107,460. Since then no very material addition has been made to the debt. In April, 1861, it stood at £101,877,081 and although it had risen in April, 1862, to £107,514,159, it had receded in April, 1863, to £104,495,235; in April, 1864, to £98,518,145; and in April, 1865, to £98,477,555. During the last two years there has again been some increase, and we may take the debt of India at present in round figures at £100,000,000. The charge for interest in 1840 was £1,595,775; in 1845 it had risen to £2,009,039; and in 1850 to £2,558,939. In 1855 it had fallen to £2,189,433; but in 1860 it had risen again to £3,889,191, and in 1865 to £4,282,856. It is worthy of remark that, comparing 1865 with 1860, the increased charge for interest was £593,194, while the increase in the capital of the debt was only £370,055. India has thus to pay a higher rate of interest on her loans than formerly.

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.—The computed real value of the registered gold bullion and specie imported into the United Kingdom from various countries in each of the ten years 1858-67 was as follows:—In 1858, £22,793,126; 1859, £22,297,698; 1860, £12,584,684; 1861, £12,163,937; 1862, £19,903,704; 1863, £19,142,665; 1864, £16,900,951; 1865, £14,485,570; 1866, £23,500,641; 1867, £15,900,159. The value of the silver bullion and specie imported in 1858 was £6,700,064; 1859, £4,772,458; 1860, £10,393,512; 1861, £6,583,108; 1862, £11,752,772; 1863, £10,888,129; 1864, £10,827,925; 1865, £6,976,641; 1866, £10,777,498; 1867, £8,029,888. The official returns show the value of the bullion and specie imported in 1867 from each of the different countries. Thus, the value of gold and silver, respectively, was:—From Russia, £61,106 and £40; Hanse Towns, £54,679 and £162,003; Holland, £14,470 and £22,672; Belgium, £13,585 and £9753; France, £387,319 and £1,001,143; Portugal, Azores, and Madeira, £285,615 and £55,629; Spain and Canaries, £25,234 and £1517; Gibraltar, £36,298 and £53,680; Malta, £44,420 and £9892; Turkey, £732 and £51,506; Egypt, £101,026 and £5362; West Coast of Africa, £146,182 and £3248; British possessions in South Africa, £15,167 and £7258; British India, £205,285 and £43; Australia, £5,801,207 and £519; British Columbia, £2335 (gold only); British North American Provinces, £136,345 and £12,373; Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and West Indies, £2,805,367 and £5,032,495; Brazil, £615,318 and £72,823; United States, £5,026,185 and £1,471,821; other countries, £18,984 and £47,021. The aggregate value of gold and silver bullion and specie imported in 1867 was £23,821,047, against £34,257,139 in 1866. The value of the registered gold bullion and specie exported from the United Kingdom to various countries was £12,742,059 in 1866 and £7,889,030 in 1867; the value of silver bullion and specie exported was £8,806,552 in 1866 and £6,495,487 in 1867; the aggregate of gold and silver exported being £21,638,611 in 1866 and £14,224,517 in 1867.

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF METALS.—The usual annual return of exports and imports of copper and copper ore and regulus, tin and tin ore, lead and lead ore, spelter and zinc for the year ending Dec. 31 shows that in 1867 there were imported into the United Kingdom 73,957 tons of copper ore, 28,825 tons of regulus, 962 tons of copper unwrought, in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and cast copper; 20,042 tons of partly wrought copper, 22 tons of plates and sheets, two tons of coin plates and copper coin, and £8902 worth of copper manufactures and copper plates. The exports of British copper consisted chiefly of sheets, nails, yellow metal, &c. The total quantity of copper (exclusive of ore) was 37,896 tons. Of ore the exports amounted to 646 tons, of which the largest portion went to the Southern States of America, and the remainder to Belgium, France, and the West Indies. For copper, both unwrought and in sheets, the continental territories of British India were the best customers, taking 4184 tons of pig and 14,102 tons of sheets, &c.; and France, Belgium, China, and Hong-Kong follow next in rotation. The import of tin amounted to 3430 tons, Victoria and Peru sending the largest quantities. Turning to the export of tin, France was the best customer; the United States and Russia being next, Holland, Prussia, and Turkey following next in rotation. Zinc is principally supplied from Hamburg, Belgium, Prussia, and Holland; and the greater part of zinc ore is supplied from Spain, Sardinia, and France. Spain and Greece supplied the greatest quantities of pig lead and sheets, while Sardinia sent the greatest quantity of lead ores.

NATIONAL STATISTICS.—The Board of Trade statistics of foreign countries give the following calculations based upon returns for the years specified:—The population of Belgium (in the year 1865) average no less than 442 to the square mile; of Saxony (in 1864), 411 to the square mile; Holland (1865), 277; the United Kingdom (1866), 266; Württemberg (1864), 235; Italy (1865), 230; France (1864), 183; Prussia, old provinces (1864), 179; Bavaria (1864), 162; Switzerland (1860), 157; Austria (1864), 157; Portugal (1863), 120; Denmark proper (1863), 114; Spain and Balearic Islands (1864), 84; Greece (1861), 58; Russia (1862), in Europe, 31; the Empire, 9; Sweden (1865), 24; Turkey (1844), 20; Norway (1865), 14; Chili (1862), 12; United States (1860), 11; Peru (1859), 5; Brazil (1864), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ranking nations in the order of the number of births of children born alive in a year, Württemberg (in 1864) had one birth to 23 persons living, and one death to 31 persons living; Prussia, old provinces (1864), one birth to 24, one death to 33; Chili (1862) one birth to 24, one death to 41; Austria exclusive of Hungary (1864), one birth to 25, one death to 31; Spain (1864) one birth to 26, one death to 32; Italy (1865) one birth to 26, one death to 33; England (1865) one birth to 28, United Kingdom, one death to 46; Sweden (1864) one birth to 30, one death to 50; Bavaria (1861) one birth to 30, one death to 35; Holland (1864) one birth to 30, one death to 42; Denmark proper (1862) one birth to 31, one death to 51; Belgium (1865) one birth to 32, one death to 41; Greece (1860) one birth to 35, one death to 49; France (1864) one birth to 33, one death to 44. In England the average annual ratio of the last thirty years is one birth to 30 persons living, or 3·3 per 100 persons living, and one death to 45, or 2·2 per 100 living—three births to two deaths; but the birth rate of recent years has been 3·5 per cent.



COAST-GUARD SHIP, THE REVENGE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.,	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Morn.	Aftern.	O'Clock.	4 6 8 10 12	Morn's Age.	After Sunset.	Morn.	Aftern.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.					
1 W	Princess of Wales born, 1814	7 46	10 41	3 52	4 43	3 12							28													335	
2 Th	Queen Adelaide died, 1849	7 47	10 18	3 52	6 5	3 43							29													336	
3 F	James II. abdicated, 1688	7 48	9 54	3 51	7 24	4 20							○													337	
4 S	Pretender at Derby, 1742	7 49	9 30	3 51	8 37	5 6							1													338	
5 S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 51	9 5	3 51	9 41	5 58							2													339	
6 M	Nicholas	7 52	8 39	3 51	10 36	7 0							3													340	
7 Tu	Ney shot, 1815	7 53	8 13	3 50	11 17	8 5							4													341	
8 W	Conception of Virg. Mary	7 55	7 47	3 50	11 52	9 11							5													342	
9 Th	Vandyke (painter) died, 1641	7 56	7 20	3 50	Aftern.	10 18							6													343	
10 F	Hogarth (painter) born, 1697	7 57	6 52	3 49	0 41	11 24							○													344	
11 S	Grouse-shooting ends	7 58	6 25	3 49	1 1	Morn.							8													345	
12 S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 59	5 57	3 49	1 21	0 30							9													346	
13 M	Lucy, Virgin and Martyr	8 0	5 28	3 49	1 39	1 35							10													347	
14 Tu	Prince Consort died, 1861	8 0	5 0	3 49	1 58	2 39							11													348	
15 W	Isaak Walton died, 1683	8 1	4 31	3 49	2 21	3 45							12													349	
16 Th	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 2	4 1	3 49	2 45	4 52							13													350	
17 F	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	3 32	3 49	3 16	5 59							14													351	
18 S	Samuel Rogers, the poet, died, 1855	8 4	3 3	3 50	3 53	7 5							●													352	
19 S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 5	2 33	3 50	4 40	8 8							16													353	
20 M	Napoleon III. first elected President, 1848	8 5	2 3	3 51	5 37	9 4							17													354	
21 Tu	St. Thomas	8 6	1 33	3 51	6 42	9 54							18													355	
22 W	Loss of the Flora Temple, 800 persons drowned, 1859	8 6	1 3	3 51	7 54	10 34							19													356	
23 Th	Prince Consort buried, 1861	8 6	0 33	3 52	9 11	11 9							20													357	
24 F	George I. (Greece) born, 1845	8 7	0 4	3 52	10 28	11 37							21													358	
25 S	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	Aftern.	3 53	11 46	Aftern.							22													359	
26 S	1ST SUND. AFT. CHRISTMAS	8 7	0 56	3 53	Morn.	0 25							○													360	
27 M	St. John the Evangelist	8 8	1 26	3 54	1 4	0 49							24													361	
28 Tu	Innocents Day	8 8	1 55	3 55	2 24	1 15							25													362	
29 W	Stafford executed, 1680	8 9	2 25	3 56	3 44	1 41							26													363	
30 Th		8 9	2 54	3 57	5 2	2 15							27													364	
31 F	Silvester, Bishop	8 9	3 23	3 58	6 16	2 55							28													365	



"ONCE A YEAR," FROM A PICTURE BY W. KUMPEL.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.—No 3.

AMONGST THE DEAD LEAVES.

NOVEMBER in town and November in the country are very different from each other. It is not easy to write words in praise of the smoky, damp gloom of a November day in London, set off though it may be by the brilliancy of the theatre in the evening; but November in the country is only a continuation of and end of autumn, for as yet winter has not fairly set in, and the trees are not quite leafless: truly, the first chills of October may have scattered the leaves of the ash in a golden shower to the ground, but the majestic oak is still in full foliage, and will be so till the December frosts have crystallised it with silver from top to bottom. When, however, winter sets in in earnest, and the wind howls through the woodlands, most of the trees become leafless, and the dead leaves—yellow, red, and brown—whirl in billows through the woods and down the roads, and dance, without ceasing, a weird dance of death. These leaves have innumerable enemies ready to prey upon their decaying tissues and reduce them to the earth from which they sprang. The hard fruits and seeds suffer in a similar manner, for not only do animals and insects prey largely upon them, but nature has provided special vegetable scavengers whose duty is utterly to destroy the fruits of the year: one takes the acorns of the oak in hand, another the mast of the birch, a third the keys of the ash, a fourth the cones of the fir, and so on from beginning to end through all the fruits of the year. These seeds of utter death are often sown whilst the fruit is hanging on the tree, apparently sound and healthy; the parasite only awaiting the autumnal fall to convert the substance of the seed into a loathsome mass. How alike is this with the ailments and sorrows of mankind! how often, under an appearance of health and strength, are the seeds of some insidious disease working their sure way to the destruction and death of the person passively affected! If the autumn has been mild, we shall be able to gather an abundance of fungi in the month of November. These curious plants find a suitable habitat on which to germinate in the dead leaves of the previous year. They abound most in woody places and in rich pastures, a large number being highly nutritious and delicate objects of food, whilst others deservedly bear a bad name, and are without doubt very deleterious. They do not come “of the slime of trees,” as some old authors affirm; but all spring from seeds or spores of inconceivable minuteness. These seeds vary in size and colour in nearly every species, some being so small that when placed side by side 200 millions would be required to cover a square inch, one plant producing no less than 24,000 millions of seeds. The largest seeds or spores the writer of these lines has ever measured (and that, too, out of several hundreds of varieties systematically examined) were so small as to require two millions to cover a square inch. Many species of fungi are extremely curious, mimicking in shape and colour various natural objects: one taking the precise form of the tongue of an ox and lolling out of oak-trees, another of the human mesentery; one resembling a miniature mortar; another exactly counterfeiting a human ear or an animal’s brain; but says Gerard, “they are unprofitable and nothing worth,” and “do approach unto a venomous and murthering facultie, I give my simple advice unto those that lone such strange and newe fangled meates, to beware of licking honie among thornes.” “Poisonsome mushrums growe where old rustie iron lieth, or rotten clouts, or neere to serpents dens, or roots of trees that bring forth venomous fruite.” Such, however, we are fain to say, has not been our experience.

Of all native birds the robin is our greatest favourite; during the severest frosts of winter we constantly see his red breast and hear his sweet plaintive notes; he sings before daylight in the morning till twilight fairly sets in in the evening, he sings through summer and winter alike, and is more friendly with man than any other bird. He often nests close to our houses, and at times even within the doors: his innocent frankness endears him to everyone: the rough country boy even sparing his eggs. When berries are scarce, and the snow is falling, he does not silently die in the woods like other birds, but resorts for help to man; so he hops on our sills and taps at our window panes, the quaint and quiet appeal of his pretty jet-black eyes seldom remaining unanswered. As he comes in at the open window and settles on the shoulder or in the hand of one of our little ones, does he not look the sweetest and most loving of all birds? How pretty is the hopping of his curious slender legs! how affected, yet naïve, the sidelong glance of his brilliant black eyes! how gay his ruddy breast! how sweet his familiar note! Although robins so commonly frequent our gardens for worms and insects, and our houses for warmth and crumbs, yet, it is in the deep and shady forests that they most delight; there they greet us with a joyful chorus from every tree, always ready to hop in advance, or, if a few answering notes be whistled, to follow us from one end of the wood to the other. But if robins can coquet and play, they are not without courage and pugnacity, for when enraged they may be numbered amongst the most determined fighters of the whole feathered tribe. In the autumn, when they don their gayest liveries, they get very quarrelsome, and deadly conflicts ensue amongst them.

In the month of December all our native trees and wild flowers are at rest or dead: the sap has fallen in the trees, the branches are bare, the annual steins of perennial plants have died down to the

ground, and the plants that live for one summer only have perished for ever. Many animals and insects are resting under ground or in hidden nooks and corners, in their deep winter’s sleep, quietly awaiting the warm days of spring to make their pulses throb once more. Now, like the winding-sheet of the year, descends the snow; softly and silently it falls on hill and valley, wood and field, city and homestead, till at last all nature, torpid and inanimate, is covered with a death-pall. In the majority of instances this apparent death, under the semblance of dissolution, is merely a long winter’s sleep: nature is merely resting, soon to awake with fresh vigour, very different from the complete extinction of life that all plants and animals undergo, and from which there is no awakening; true, the lifeless materials remain, and decompose and are reconstructed; but this is no resurrection of the original animal or thing from death, and cannot be compared with the vegetation of a new plant in the spring from the old (but living) rootstock in the ground, the squirrel waking from its winter trance, the young tree springing from the horny seed, or the butterfly emerging from the transparent case of the chrysalis: in all these life and identity have never departed. When the animals, insects, trees, and flowers revive in spring, they appear in a certain regular succession. The trees and flowers wake first, followed by the animals and insects, at the time when their proper food has appeared. The winter sleep of the squirrel and the dormouse is precisely the same with the winter sleep of the tree, both rest during an inclement season to start with a fresher and newer life in the resurrection of the year, provided, always, they are strong enough to cope with the destroyers of life that are so powerful during the winter months and the last days of autumn. Omitting frost and wet altogether, not the least curious is perhaps the crimson club-like parasite that fastens on hibernating caterpillars when in the chrysalis state; the seeds of this plant (*Cordiceps militaris*) fall upon the living victim, take root, suck its juices, and wholly transform the sleeping creature into a scarlet, club-shaped fungus which grows boldly out of the grave of the immolated creature.

Should December set in with any severity few wild plants will be found in flower, the exceptions generally resting with the snowdrop, the Christmas rose, the winter aconite (*Eranthis hyemalis*), and a few others. The two latter are essentially winter plants and highly poisonous withal, the last being described as the “moist poisonest herbe of all others” so that “if the scorpion passe by, and touch the same, presently he becometh dull, heauie, and senslesse.”

The holly, the mistletoe, and the ivy are essentially Christmas plants, and always fresh and robust at this season of the year. In heathen times the boughs of the former were supposed to afford shelter to the sylvan spirits, who took refuge in them till the forest trees again put forth their leaves. The early Christians retained this curious custom at “Christ-tide” to “decke up the houses withal,” believing the plant would protect them from evil spirits. The birdlime made from this plant is as dangerous as the same material made from the mistletoe. And old writer says it “inflameth and setteth the toong on fire;” if “inwardly taken it is mortal, and bringeth most greeuous accidents; the toong is inflamed and swoyne, the mind is distraught, the strength of the hart and wits faile.” The mistletoe (*Viscum album*) is a true winter plant, giving additional beauty to the apple-trees of our orchards. Like the last plant, it has been associated with religious rites from the earliest times, the use made of the mistletoe by the Druids being well known to all. It was considered in ancient times to be a protector from evil spirits, an antidote to poisons, and a promoter of fertility: it was hung about our houses to ensure good luck, and the Christmas custom of kissing under the magic mistletoe is of very ancient date. It is parasitic on a great many trees, rarely growing on the oak.

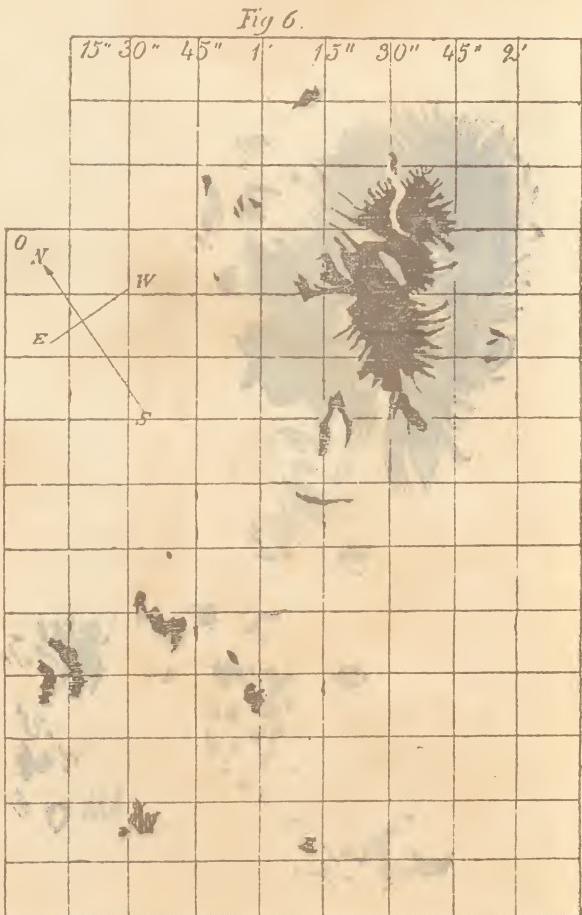
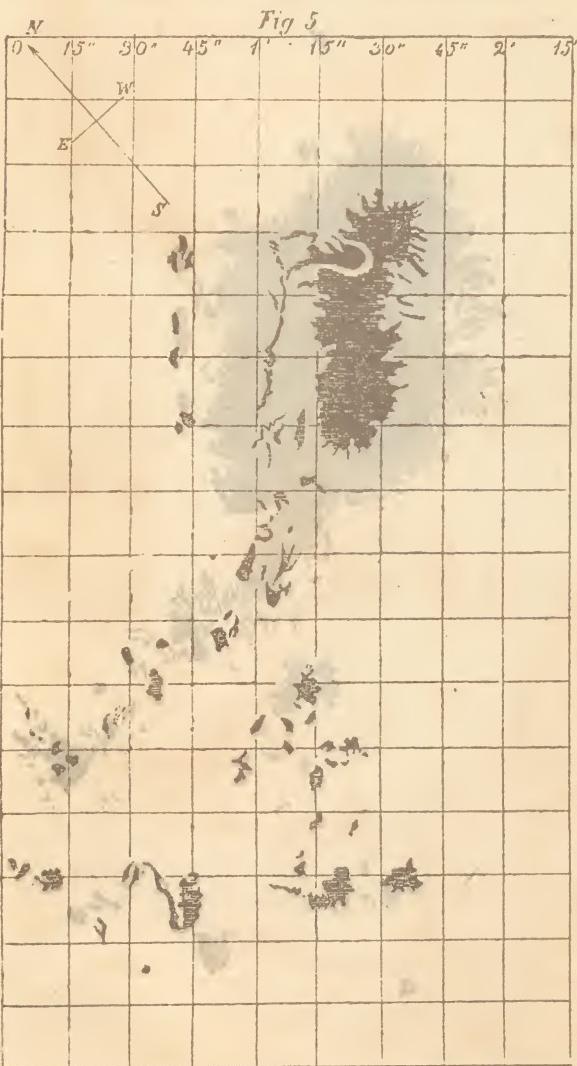
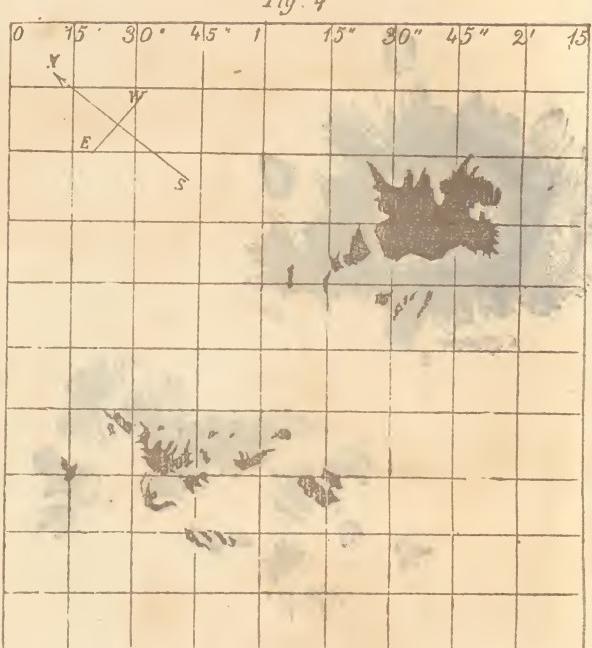
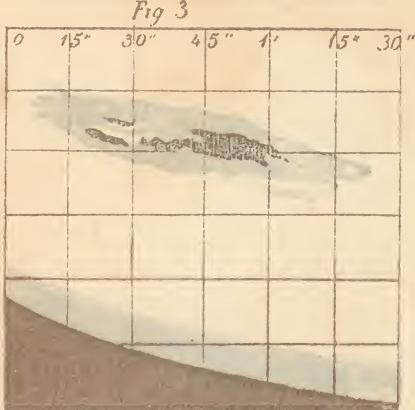
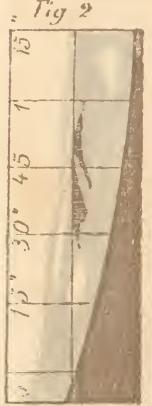
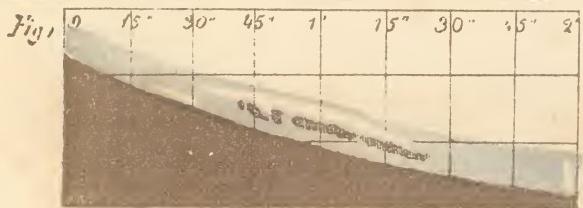
The ivy (*Hedera helix*), like the holly and mistletoe, has been used for festive rites from the most remote times: it formed a common chaplet for the heathen gods, and has always been used in our houses as a Christmas garland, although more than one canon could be quoted “forbidding Christians to decke up their houses with yvie.”

December is noted above all other months for its Christmas festival, for its happy meetings, its merry-makings, its mummers, and its minstrels. It is the season when, after long parting, brothers and sisters clasp hands; when, after weary absence, sons and daughters turn homewards; when parents and grandparents, white-haired and advanced in years, more than at any other time, embrace and re-embrace their children and grandchildren; when lovers whisper “soft nothings” under the enchanted “kissing-bush;” when the spotless little ones are kissed and fondled as they were never caressed before. It is the season of frost and snow, of cold winds and naked trees, of furs and wrappers, of wintry walks over hard roads and crisp snow, of manly games, kindly feeling, and hospitality. To the boys and girls it brings the happy romping parties, the merrymakings, the bazaars, and the pantomimes. To the poor and suffering it too often brings despair, starvation, and death. In our mercy let us remember the poor as we sit over our Christmas fires; let us remember the little children, for they are our own flesh and blood.

Winter is no sooner fully upon us than we see signs of the approaching spring in the vanishing snow-drifts, in the early flowers peeping out of the ground, in the enlarging leaf-buds on the trees, in the piping of the birds.

W. G. S.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.



THE REMARKABLE SOLAR SPOT OF OCT. AND NOV. 1869.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1869.

Fig 3



Fig 11

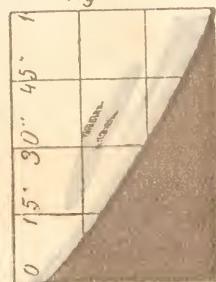


Fig 7

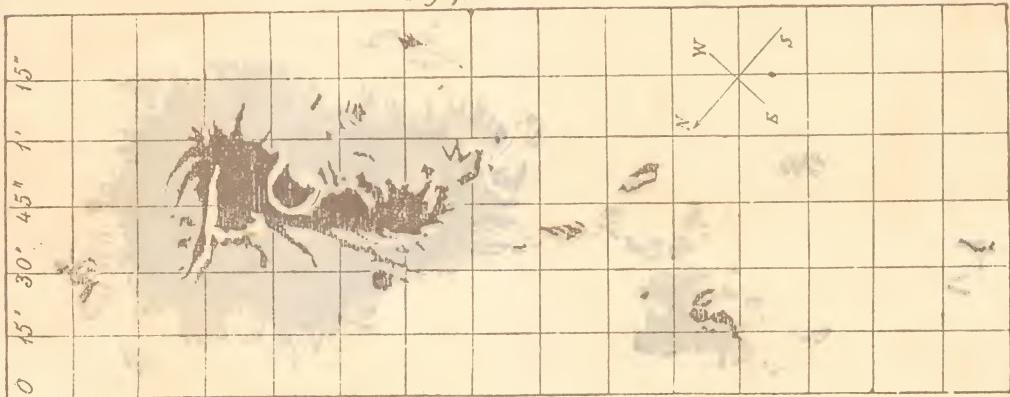


Fig. 10

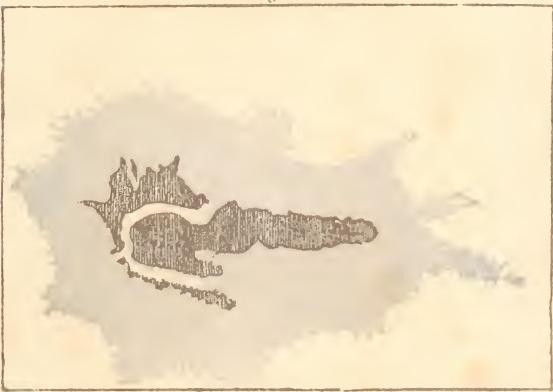
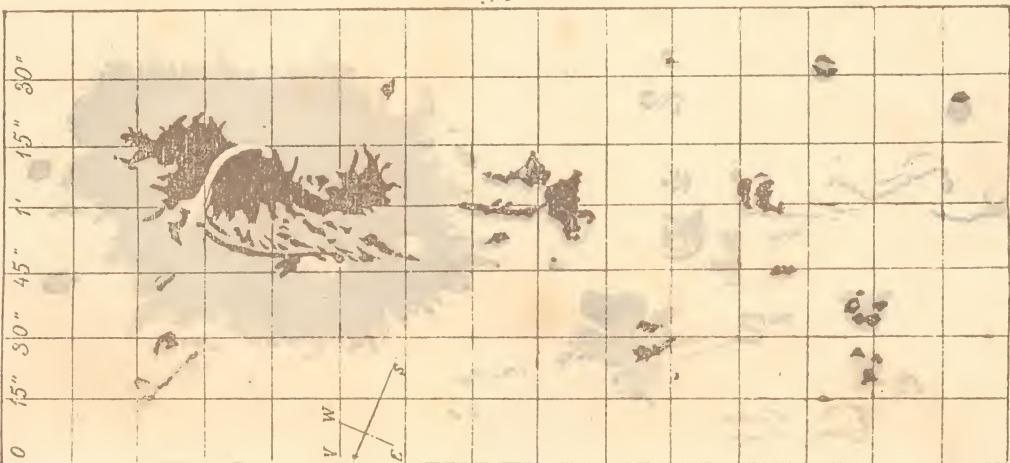


Fig 9



THE REMARKABLE SOLAR SPOT OF OCT. AND NOV. 1869.



LEIGHTON, BROTHERS.



LEIGHTON, BROTHERS.



LEIGHTON, BROTHERS.



LEIGHTON, BROTHERS.



LEIGHTON, BROTHERS.



LEIGHTON, BROTHERS.